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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Public Health and Welfare Section

BULLETIN

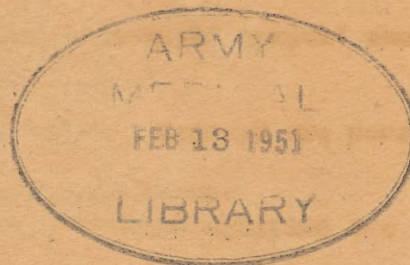
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## SECTION I PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

### Storage, Collection and Disposal of Refuse

Attention is invited to Section I, Page 3, PH&W Bulletin 149, dated 1-15 February 1950, subject "Phases of a Yearly Sanitation Program." A section of this program "implementation and coordination", lists those separate endeavors required for a successful sanitation program. One of these is an "efficient garbage and refuse system." All cities, towns and villages in Japan may make additional improvements to satisfactorily complete this public service from a sanitation and public health standpoint. Officials of every community should make a survey of their own system on storage, collection and disposal, and the necessary measures to undertake for improvement. Surveys should include:

1. Type of collection: municipal, contractor or private individual.
2. Collection methods and amounts per capita: cart, truck, boat and mixed or separate collection.
3. Collection and disposal cost data and payments of service.
4. Types of garbage storage at pick-up stations and conditions of containers: boxes, cans or ground piles.
5. Routes and areas of collection: streets and houses actually covered by services.
6. Collection frequency: daily, weekly, winter, summer.
7. Place of collection: curb, alley, house, "bell ringer".
8. Disposal methods: incinerator, sanitary fill, pig farm, open dump, sewer, fertilizer, ocean.
9. Actual conditions of storage, collection and disposal operation; needed requirements.
10. Supervision by local officials, municipal and health center.
11. Practical recommendations that can be undertaken for effective removal and sanitary disposal of wastes.

Incl. No. 1 of this Bulletin, "Public Health & Welfare Technical Bulletin No. 10", discusses "storage, collection and disposal of refuse". Economies resulting from sound sanitation practices justify investigation by all officials concerned in municipal operation. Their initiative is required to organize and maintain an efficient, satisfactory, public service of refuse collection and disposal, to comply with sanitation and public health standards.

## SECTION II VETERINARY AFFAIRS

### Weekly Rabies Report

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare submitted the following report on rabies cases occurring during the period 12 November - 2 December 1950.



<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u> <u>(12 - 18 Nov)</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u> <u>(19 - 25 Nov)</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u> <u>(26 Nov - 2 Dec)</u>
Tokyo	6	0	2
Kanagawa	1	1	2
Chiba	0	0	0
Saitama	1	1	1
Ibaragi	1	0	0
Gumma	0	0	1
Tochigi	0	0	1
Shizuoka	0	0	0
Osaka	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>

Japanese statistics for period of 1 January - 2 December 1950 disclose a total of 816 cases of rabies in dogs, 1,778 humans have reported being bitten by dogs with 50 deaths.

#### Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following outbreaks of animal diseases for the period 18 November - 1 December 1950.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Diseases</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u> <u>(18 - 24 Nov)</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u> <u>(25 Nov - 1 Dec)</u>
Chiba	Swine erysipelas		3
Hyogo	Swine plague	3	
Kumamoto	Swine cholera	11	
Tokyo	" "	1	
All Pref.	Cattle influenza	24,440	5,595

#### Cumulative Total - 1 January to date of report.

Anthrax	17
Blackleg	7
Piroplasmosis	2
Posi. Equine encephalomyelitis	19
Susp. " "	602
Swine cholera	1,682
Swine erysipelas	374
Swine plague	83
Cattle influenza	445,141
Filariosis	8

### SECTION III NARCOTIC CONTROL

#### Narcotic Control Activities Report - October

The October report on narcotic control activities from the Ministry of Welfare contained the following information:

Arrests - Registered persons	27
Unregistered persons	162
(Including 27 Koreans and 28 foreign nationals)	
Convictions - Registered persons	18
Unregistered persons	93
(Including 11 Koreans and 13 foreign nationals)	
Theft of narcotics	9
(Including one hospital)	
Losses by flood	3
(Including one hospital)	



Penalties for registrants varied from ¥10,000 fine to 24 months penal servitude. Eight out of 13 sentences of penal servitude were suspended. Five sentences were appealed, two by defendants, two by procurators and one by both parties.

Penalties for non-registrants tried in Japanese Courts varied from ¥3,000 fine to 30 months penal servitude. Seventeen out of 58 sentences of penal servitude were suspended. Forty-nine sentences were appealed, 35 by defendants, 13 by procurators and one by both parties.

One Japanese tried in Military Court was sentenced to one year penal servitude and two Koreans were sentenced to five years penal servitude.

Penalties for 11 foreign nationals varied from \$250 fine to three years penal servitude. Two defendants were found not guilty and one was ordered deported.

Twenty-one registrants received administrative dispositions and 91 were admonished. Eight non-registrants were nolle prossed. Fifty-three defendants, including 12 registrants, seven Koreans and two foreign nationals, previously arrested were nolle prossed. Five violators of the Marihuana Law were arrested on charges of illegal cultivation. There was no evidence of diversion.

The report also summarized the activities of narcotic agents as follows:

Inspections of registrants	1,756
Investigations originated	272
Investigations concluded	261
Investigations not concluded	250

#### SECTION IV WELFARE

##### Public Assistance Statistics - September

\*The Ministry of Welfare has submitted the following figures for the month of September 1950. Figures for September 1949 and August 1950 are for purposes of comparison.

	September 1950	September 1949	August 1950
Persons - Institutional	145,218	147,300	132,683
Persons - Non "	<u>1,964,103</u>	<u>1,936,603</u>	<u>1,857,864</u>
Total	2,109,321	2,083,903	1,990,547
Assistance - Cash	1,233,730,033	1,211,856,320	891,725,562
Assistance - Kind	<u>34,053,761</u>	<u>26,656,011</u>	<u>64,118,727</u>
Total	1,267,785,794	1,238,512,331	955,844,289

\*Prefectural public assistance figures are attached as Incl. No. 2.

##### Community Chest

As Incl. No. 3 are Community Chest returns as reported by the Central Community Chest Committee for the period ending 30 November 1950. The report indicates that total collections have reached 77.5% of the combined national goal.

##### Workshops

Incl. No. 4 is a translation of Sha Hatsu No. 1319, dated 2 November 1950 from the Chief of the Social Affairs Bureau to the Governors of Yamaguchi, Hiroshima and Okayama Prefectures covering the findings and recommendations of Ministry of Welfare inspections of the protective workshop program within the



prefectures. Ministry officials have completed inspection visits to 23 prefectures on the workshop program and in each instance have summarized their findings in similar reports to the prefectural governors. Ministry officials state that their findings have been encouraging and that in those prefectures in which the general welfare program has been capably administered and progressing satisfactorily, prefectural officials had done a similar competent job in the renovation of the workshop program. Ministry officials have programmed inspection visits to the remaining prefectures throughout Japan during the first quarter of 1951. The workshop renovation program has served to again bring to the attention of the Ministry the need for qualified leadership in the prefectural welfare departments.

#### Analysis of Program

A review of the B-2 Annex, Civil Affairs Welfare Reports, during recent months indicates there is ample basis for optimism that the fundamental welfare programs which have been introduced into Japan since the Occupation have taken deep root and will endure. While there are numerous problems yet remaining and while there are sections of Japan in which much remains to be desired in the implementation and administration of the programs, reports indicate quite as many examples of achievement and progress and the will and ability on the part of prefectural and local officials to bring the basic programs into full realization. From a national vantage point, it would appear that these latter examples of progress and development are converging into a definite pattern over the country and that their positive influence is being felt in those areas where for whatever reason the programs have been slow in progress, and leadership has been lacking or indifferent. The major problems which have been reported are receiving careful attention by the Ministry of Welfare and there is good reason to believe that positive solutions will be found.

#### Child Welfare - Allocation of Funds

Numerous instances have been reported in which prefectural authorities have failed to make funds available for the administration of the child welfare program in amounts sufficient to match national funds received by the prefectures under the equalization program. It is understood that the prefectures are fully aware of the fact that the funds received under the equalization block-grant included funds for child welfare based on the prefecture's own estimates of budgetary requirements for the children's program for the fiscal year. While the administration of funds included within the equalization block-grant is a matter of local determination, certainly officials are under a strong moral obligation to utilize the funds for the purposes intended. It would be regrettable if the children's program in any prefecture were to suffer by reason of refusal on the part of responsible officials to allocate funds for administration in amounts less than had been committed for expenditure during the fiscal year.

#### Confidentiality of Records under the Daily Life Security Law

As Incl. No. 5 is a translation of Sha Otsu Hatsu No. 33, dated 10 March 1950, Subject: "Measures to be taken in case there is a request from the general citizen for reading of case records, etc., under the Daily Life Security Law". The directive should be considered as a statement of policy issued by the Ministry of Welfare concerning the confidentiality of individual case records.

#### Social Welfare Councils

Conferences have been held with members of the Interim Committee for formation of the Central Social Welfare Council for purposes of review and study of the principles and objectives of the council movement. The committee was composed of representatives from private welfare organizations in each prefecture, officials from the national offices of private welfare organizations and the Ministry of Welfare. The primary objective of the committee was to draft plans for forming the Central Social Welfare Council. It was noted with interest that as aids in planning for councils, translations of the following materials have been made available by private agencies for general use:



"Councils in Social Work," (excerpt from Social Work Year Book - 1949, pp 150-157).

"Westchester County (New York) Council of Social Agencies."

"Sample for Combined Community Chest and Council." (issued by Community Chests and Councils, Inc., N. Y.)

Council organization plans for cities of Hartford, Conn., Detroit, Mich., and Syracuse, N.Y.

In addition, an article entitled "Theory and Problems of Social Welfare Councils" by K. Maki, Official of the Japan Social Work Association has been given wide distribution. The Central Social Welfare Council is currently in a preliminary stage of organization and following completion of conferences of the Interim Committee scheduled during December 1950, the plans and objectives of the Welfare Council Program should be further clarified.

## SECTION V SOCIAL SECURITY

### Amendments to Seamen's Insurance Enforcement Regulations

Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No. 60 was promulgated 21 November 1950 to correct deficiencies in procedures and forms pertaining to medical care benefits under the Seamen's Insurance program. These changes are the result of the recommendations made by Chugoku and Hokkaido Civil Affairs Regions personnel as described in PH&W Bulletin No. 155 of 15 May 1950. The translation of these revisions to the Seamen's Insurance Enforcement Regulations will be distributed when available and will be incorporated in a new printed edition of the English translation of the Seamen's Insurance Law and Enforcement Regulation (see PH&W Bulletin No. 154 of 30 April 1950, Incl. No. 4) which will be published following the regular session of the Diet which was convened 10 December.

### Amendments to Seamen's Insurance Law

The Diet on 9 December 1950, in the Extraordinary Session, enacted several amendments to the Seamen's Insurance Law. The bulk of the amendments merely clarify certain articles, largely by restating in the language of the Welfare Pension Insurance law those Articles which are common to these two laws.

A major change effected by the amendments, however, relates to the "temporary" contribution rates and the proportions of the contributions to be borne by the seamen and employers. The increases are attributed primarily to the increased cost of medical care for occupational disabilities and increased benefits for long-term disabilities. The changes made are as follows:

	<u>Present</u>	<u>1 Jan 1950</u>
With Unemployment Insurance Coverage:		
Seamen	4.2%	4.8%
Employers	8.8%	11.2%
TOTAL	13.0%	16.0%
Without Unemployment Insurance Coverage:		
Seamen	3.2%	3.8%
Employers	7.8%	10.2%
TOTAL	11.0%	14.0%



Another amendment affecting contributions is the revision of the "standard remuneration table." Contributions and benefits are based on this table as provided in Article 4 of the Seamen's Insurance Law. The table consists of 19 wage groupings. Actual monthly wages of ¥23,000 or more are tied to a "standard monthly remuneration" of ¥24,000. Monthly wages of less than ¥2,250 are taken as a standard monthly remuneration of ¥2,000. The amendment sets all monthly wages of less than ¥3,750 at a standard monthly remuneration of ¥3,500.

Deletion of Article 6 of Law 128 of 1948 (Supplementary Provisions of the Seamen's Insurance Law) removes the ¥500 ceiling on the standard monthly remuneration which forms the basis for calculating old age pensions which, under the Seamen's Insurance Law, first became payable in April 1950.

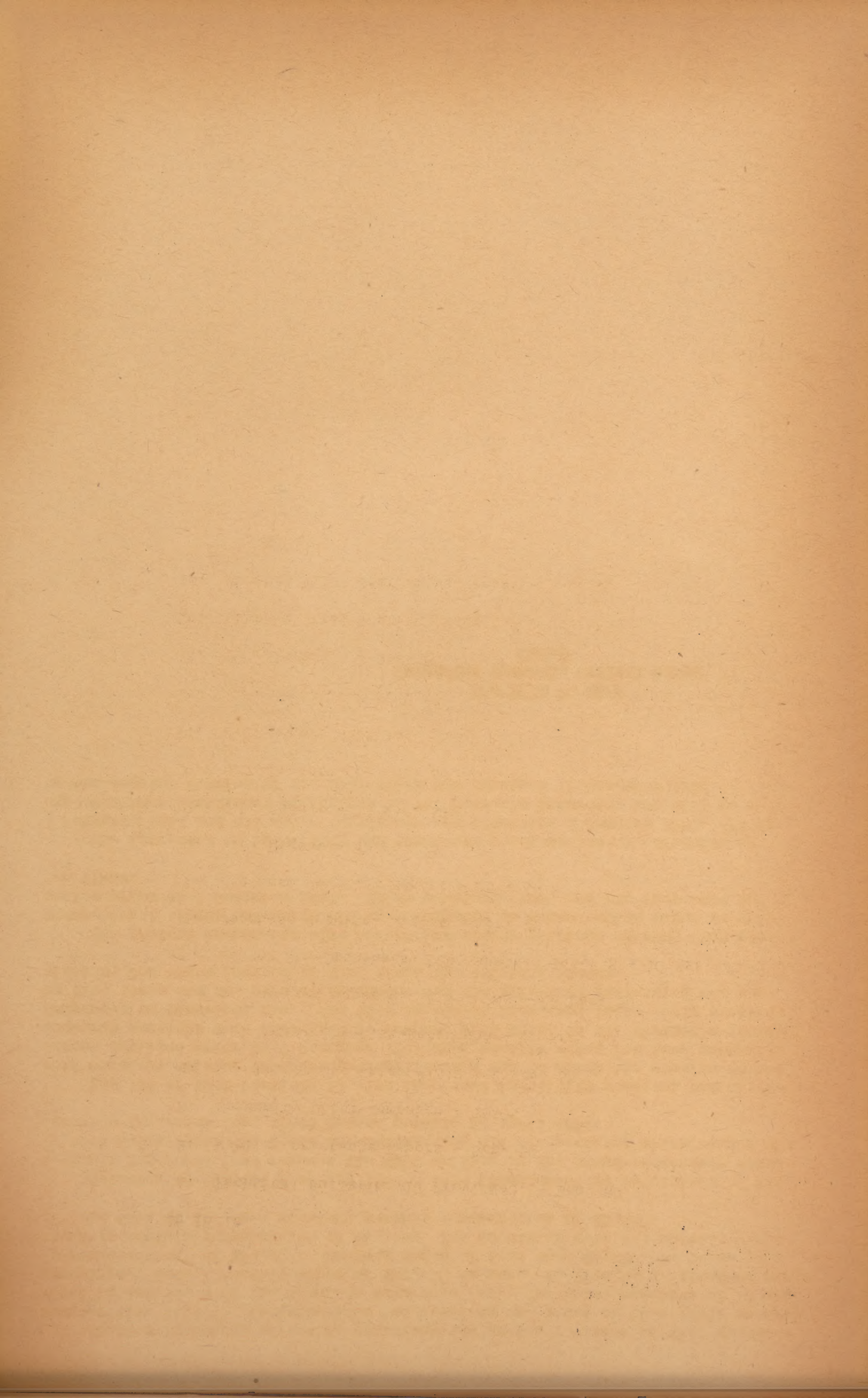
Law 128 of 1948 (Article 3) also increased invalidity pensions and survivors' pensions arising from occupational causes and to which the pensioners had become entitled prior to 1 December 1947 when benefit rates for then currently acquired pensions were increased to compare with those in the Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance Law. The 1948 amendment increased these early pensions by five times and the present amendment has the effect of increasing the pensions by ten times instead of five times the original amount.

The present amendments also affect invalidity pensions arising from non-occupational causes and which had been computed on remuneration based on wage scales prior to 1 December 1947. These pensions, too, now are increased by ten times.

The increases in invalidity and survivors pensions become effective on 1 February 1951 and all other amendments are effective 1 January 1951. It is expected that additional amendments to the Seamen's Insurance Law will be made by the regular session of the Diet which was convened 10 December 1950.

*Handwritten signature*  
CRAWFORD F. SAMS  
Brigadier General, Medical Corps  
Chief







15 Incls.

1. Technical Bulletin #10 Prev. Med. - Dec. 50
2. Public Assistance Report - Sep. 50
3. Community Chest Campaign - 1950
4. a. Letter Sha Hatsu #1319 - 2 Nov. 50  
b. Letter Sha-Otsu-Hatsu #33 - 10 Mar. 50  
c. Annexed Paper A, Ko No. 159 - 22 Mar. 50
5. Letter Sha-Otsu-Hatsu #33, Annexed Paper B - 10 Mar. 50
6. Japanese Hospital Digest - Nov. 50
7. Japanese Hospital Report - Nov. 50
8. C.D. Digest - 18 Nov. 50
9. C.D. Report - 18 Nov. 50
10. C.D. Digest - 25 Nov. 50
11. C.D. Report - 25 Nov. 50
12. C.D. Digest - 2 Dec. 50
13. C.D. Report - 2 Dec. 50
14. Monthly Vital Statistics Digest - Oct. 50
15. Monthly Vital Statistics Report - Oct. 50







## STORAGE, COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE

## PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE TECHNICAL BULLETIN

PH&amp;W GHQ SCAP APO 500

December 1950

This bulletin presents information and recommendations concerning the problem of garbage storage, collection and disposal. The primary consideration of the problem is sanitation. The secondary consideration is the obtaining of satisfactory results with a minimum expenditures of funds. The attainment of both these aims will require close study of local conditions. Technical problems will be encountered in both the initiation and the operation of the work that will necessitate engineering advice and management. The cooperation of health authorities will also be needed to regulate the work in its three phases of storage, collection and disposal.

I Definitions

For the purpose of the following discussions, certain definitions are necessary.

1. Waste - refers to all unwanted materials including liquids, solids and gases.
2. Refuse - is solid waste and includes garbage, rubbish or trash and ashes.
3. Garbage - is unwanted organic refuse, largely foods, either unconsumed or spoiled, containing natural moisture and a minimum of free liquids.
4. Rubbish or trash - is all refuse other than garbage and ashes. It may be further designated as combustible or non-combustible, which refer to material which is either burnable or nonburnable at incinerator temperatures of 800° to 1800°F.

II General

It is almost universally true in Japan, particularly in the smaller communities that garbage collection and disposal is one of the most neglected and abused operations in municipal administration. Garbage collection and disposal by many communities is operated in a most haphazard manner. This should be every citizen's concern as well as of concern to public health officials. Proper sanitation, consisting chiefly of adequate refuse storage, collection and disposal practices, is believed by most authorities to be the most effective measure available to control rats and flies, two carriers of insect-borne diseases. Over-running garbage boxes, piles of garbage and open garbage dumps are offensive to sight and smell as well as a breeding ground for disease bearing insects and rodents.

In any given area it is useless to try to reduce the rat or fly population if garbage and refuse are everywhere available. In every Japanese community there is a more or less constant population of rats whose number is determined largely by the amount of food and harborage available. Thus, the rat population in any area unit, other conditions being equal, will maintain itself at the highest level which the available garbage will support. As more food becomes available the rat population increases rapidly. As less food becomes available, the rat population decreases. The fly population is affected accordingly.

Sanitation measures, like rat poisoning programs, cannot be a "one-shot" affair. The spring and fall campaigns as clean-up weeks in Japan usually reduce the rat population for only a brief period. This is because good sanitation



measures are usually neglected until the next "clean-up" or campaign, thus allowing the rodents to build up rapidly to their pre-campaign strength. It is, therefore, important that sanitation measures be planned and carried on as a continuous activity.

The proper storage, collection and disposal of refuse involves many factors such as public relations, economics, household habits and customs, large quantities of complex equipment, and many similar items. Special emphasis is placed on (1) the storage of refuse, (2) collection of refuse, and (3) the disposal of refuse. The discussion of these topics will be centered on those things which a Japanese community can do to minimize the rat and fly problem with the physical and human resources available. In turn, those places which influence rat and fly propagation in the thickly settled areas are to be given special emphasis, since such places are very important from a disease viewpoint.

### III Refuse Storage

The proper storage of refuse on premises is probably the most important and also the most neglected item of sanitation involved in the control of rats or flies. In most cities, towns, and villages improperly stored garbage and piles of rubbish can be seen around most premises. Under such conditions ample food and shelter are available to rats, while serving as a breeding and feeding place for flies. The result is a widespread distribution of rats and flies in the immediate vicinity of many people and the presence of potential vectors for the transmission of rodent and fly-borne diseases.

#### A. Appropriate Ordinances

From a practical viewpoint these difficulties can be corrected without major administrative efforts which might tax the community resources. In order that all garbage and rubbish will be stored in suitable containers and that piles of unusable rubbish will completely disappear from the landscape, it is very desirable that all cities and towns pass and rigidly enforce appropriate ordinances. Depending upon local conditions, such ordinances should include the following provisions:

1. A section of definitions of terms used.
2. All garbage must be kept in rust-resistant, tight, non-absorbent and easily washable receptacles which are covered with close-fitting lids. These containers must be of adequate capacity and provided in sufficient number to hold all garbage that accumulates between collections. All garbage containers should be washed occasionally to prevent nuisance.
3. Rubbish also must be stored in covered containers between collections except in the case of large articles such as pieces of lumber, etc. Such large articles should be put out on street curbs for collection.
4. No refuse whatsoever shall be allowed to accumulate on any premises except in covered containers as described above. If garbage and rubbish are not collected separately, they may all be kept in one or more containers as described in (2) above. If garbage and other types of refuse are disposed of separately, separate containers may be required.
5. Area and ground around garbage containers should be kept in a reasonably clean condition.
6. Provisions should be made for regular inspections by the Environmental Sanitary Inspector from either the prefecture or the health center to secure compliance with the ordinance. Written notification of violations shall be given by the inspector to the owner and/or occupant of the property upon which the violation occurs. If the necessary remedial action is not taken within a certain reasonable period, the city or town shall have the right to make or have made such alterations as are deemed necessary by the



inspector to meet requirements of the ordinance and all the cost thereof shall be provided for and defrayed by a special tax to be assessed against the property.

## B. Refuse Receptacles

The approach to the storage receptacle problem should be correlated with the types of satisfactory containers normally available in the local retail outlets. The provision and use of an adequate size at each dwelling or business establishment is very important. Garbage boxes, although commonly used, are not recommended as they are common sources of flies and rodents, as well as being difficult to empty, clean and maintain. The difference in cost between boxes and metal containers does not vary greatly while the latter will usually last longer under normal conditions. The covered metal container or receptacle is the more sanitary method and should be recommended.

The maximum size of the containers should be based upon the combined weight of container and its contents which the average workman can handle without undue strain while emptying into collection carts or trucks. In most cases residential containers should be limited to about 16 gallons while a  $2\frac{1}{2}$  gallon container or bucket size is usually sufficient for the daily use of the housewife in the kitchen. Apartments, restaurants and business buildings may use 24 gallon containers for street collectors. Larger sizes may be used if labor is available or in individual cases of special equipment or improved methods of a contractor.

There are several types of refuse containers that insure sanitary storage of garbage, prevent the loss of refuse, block the access of rats or flies, and provide economical collection. The fundamental requirements for garbage containers are that they be made of rust resistant metal, be watertight, have tight fitting covers and be easy to keep clean. For rubbish the containers should be such that the material cannot leak through crevices or be windblown from the top. Refuse containers should meet both requirements.

Smaller cans are usually equipped with bails for easy carrying and dumping. Larger ones have two side handles. The bottoms should be given particular attention because these usually rust and break out first. Extra heavy metal or double bottoms should be used. The sides should project below the floor of the can so that the bottom itself will not come in contact with the earth or with damp or wet floors. The galvanized iron covers should be designed to fit tightly enough to prevent the entrance of flies or other insects and to make it impossible for animals to displace them.

Large towns and cities will require large refuse facilities. These will be mainly enclosures or sheds for temporary storage of cart or truck collections from one or more collection districts. They are usually constructed with a ramp or overhead structure so that garbage or refuse will be easily dumped into waiting vehicles below. Some will be only for storage until final disposal or collection can be made by cart, truck, boat or train. Structures should be solidly and tightly constructed so that they will not permit rat harborage or allow insanitary conditions to exist. Cleanliness and removal of refuse particles around buildings must be daily maintained. During summer months, insecticide spray should be used frequently over refuse material awaiting removal, for fly control.

It is noteworthy to mention here that Europeans have done some excellent technical and administrative work in this field. The use of the refuse containers specified by municipal authorities was almost universal in European cities. Storing waste materials in boxes, baskets, or vaults was almost a thing of the past, and piling or heaping refuse in streets, alleys, or yards was not done. This insistence on adequate receptacles was in no small measure responsible for the cleanliness of their cities and for their efficient collection systems.



#### IV Refuse Collection

Next in importance to the proper storage on premises of refuse is the provision of an adequate collection system. If the refuse collection service is inadequate proper premises storage will be impossible as refuse will overflow from the containers at the premises.

A recent survey in 121 American municipalities indicates that, from a community sanitation aspect, the collection of refuse can be performed more satisfactorily if operated by the municipality itself.

Collections should be scheduled frequently enough to provide adequate service and avoid the overloading of containers. Garbage collections should be scheduled at least once a day in business districts and three times a week in residential districts. Rubbish collections should be made at least once every two weeks or oftener when collected separately from garbage.

The receptacles should be light enough when filled to enable the average workman to handle them without spillage. The system should provide for dumping into the cart or truck direct.

Any system which allows the containers to remain uncovered, except while dumping into the trucks, or which provides for the dumping into a secondary container or on the ground, before being placed in the truck, is generally unsatisfactory from a rodent-control viewpoint. The route of the collecting vehicle should be planned to provide a minimum of travel through thickly settled areas where spillage would encourage rat or fly propagation.

Attention should be given to the question of the completeness of the city refuse collection service. The range of service varies from garbage collection only, up to a complete refuse collection. Advocates of complete municipal service contend that regular collection of all classes of refuse will prevent any accumulation on the premises, thus preventing an increase of rat harborages and smoothing out the total collection load.

Although satisfactory collection equipment such as automatic loading refuse trucks or trucks with covered steel bodies is limited in Japan at the present time, satisfactory service with carts may be provided. However, this will require close surveillance of cart handlers to prevent overloading and resultant spillage. Maintenance of carts for tightness will avoid spillage of liquids. Suitable vehicles in which refuse can be placed will extend the collection service area and effect savings by reducing the number of trips to the disposal site.

Inspections in many cities reveal unsatisfactory refuse service. An accumulation of garbage and rubbish in vacant areas and in over-running trash boxes do not indicate a satisfactory service. Other areas or streets are not included in daily collection routes by evidence of rubbish accumulations of long standing and a study of every municipality is needed to insure collection services to all householders and business establishments.

#### V Refuse Disposal

It has already been indicated that proper premises storage is the most important aspect in relation to rat or fly control and that proper collection is next in importance. The third most important aspect is the proper disposal of refuse.

In most cities and towns in Japan, the local open "dumps" maintain a large population of rats and flies which overflows to nearby residential and business districts. Such unsightly dumps tend to act as foci of infection for certain rat-borne and fly-borne diseases.

##### A. Unsatisfactory Refuse Disposal Methods

1. Open dumps - the usual and also the poorest method of refuse disposal is promiscuous dumping into some sub-standard area where the nearby residents cannot make sufficient protests to the local governing body. In many cities and towns there may be several such dumps. In addition, much refuse is usually dumped in scattered places along the roads leading to the town dump.



This type of garbage disposal provides ample food and harborage for rats and, therefore, should not be allowed to exist in cities and towns. These dumps may also serve as breeding places for many flies and in some cases, mosquitoes. All in all, they are a very serious health menace.

2. Hog or pig feeding - This common method of garbage disposal is also very poor from a public health standpoint. It is only a partial method of disposal for there is much residue that must be cared for. Hog farms usually harbor and feed a large number of rats. They are also frequently the cause of complaints with regard to obnoxious odors and the breeding of flies in great numbers. If such farms are to be permitted, their operation should be closely supervised by the health center inspectors. The common method of spreading garbage on the ground for the hogs to eat is not recommended. Some type of impervious feeding platform should be provided. Cleanliness should be maintained by periodic washing and removal of unwanted garbage. Applications of insecticide, residual effect, to surfaces of pens, sheds and enclosures should be semi-monthly during the fly season.

3. Dumping at sea - another method of garbage disposal, which is also very poor from a public health viewpoint, is dumping at sea. If dumping sites can be found where the prevailing currents are always oceanward, this method might be satisfactory for small towns in isolated areas. Usually, however, ocean currents carry the material back to beaches where health and nuisance problems are created. These conditions lead to community problems which prevent the continuance of such practices.

#### B. Satisfactory Refuse Disposal Methods

There are three methods of garbage disposal that have proved to be satisfactory from a rat and fly control standpoint: incineration, sanitary land fill and garbage grinding with discharge to sewer. The latter one must be disregarded in Japan at present. Municipalities that use incineration find it necessary to use another method for disposing of certain types of refuse. The sanitary land fill is highly recommended for this purpose.

1. Incineration. Proper incineration has the advantage of completely burning the combustible refuse and thus completely destroying the food value. Incinerators are most practical in the larger cities and towns where they can be operated continuously. They always should be operated at a temperature high enough to assure complete combustion. Auxiliary fuel should be used during periods when large amounts of extremely wet garbage are received. Municipalities considering the construction of incinerators should obtain information on the latest modern, efficient units and study the comparative cost with a sanitary fill before making a final decision. The use of incinerators in small towns, hotels and dwelling units is not recommended because of incomplete combustion.

The Incinerator has the disadvantage of not disposing of the non-combustible refuse. This type of refuse must then be disposed of separately. In many communities this non-combustible refuse is placed in an open dump thus providing more harborage for rats and flies. It is usually inevitable that a certain amount of garbage will find its way into such dumps. However, if sanitary land fills are used in connection with incineration, very satisfactory results may be obtained.

2. Sanitary Land Fill. The sanitary land fill method of refuse disposal is highly recommended from several different standpoints. This method is flexible enough to solve any refuse disposal problem from that of a single residence to that of the largest city. It involves nothing but dumping into a trench and putting dirt over the waste after the trench is full. The size of the trench will depend upon the amount of waste for disposal. Low areas such as swamps may be utilized and reclaimed. However, there must be at least a 2-foot cover of earth over the refuse to be effective in excluding rats or flies completely. Failures have occurred when certain types of clay soil were used that cracked excessively when drying or when refuse was improperly covered.

The rats in these instances have easily burrowed down into the refuse and made themselves at home, meanwhile increasing the population at a very rapid rate. This difficulty, however, can be overcome in most instances by adjusting



the cover soil characteristics and properly supervising adequate coverage.

In addition to eliminating the rat population, fly breeding, so prevalent in most open dumps, is effectively controlled. Another important aspect of the sanitary land fill is that mosquito breeding places may also be eliminated. Where lowlands are filled in, the area can then be utilized as parks and recreational centers to the benefit of all.

Sanitary landfills usually can be located at several strategic points within the service area because they are not so objectionable as open dumps. This will result in shorter hauls to the unloading points, thus affecting considerable economy.

Existing open dumps may easily be converted into sanitary landfills thus effecting an immediate control of the rat and fly population at these sites.



## Public Assistance - September 1950

1 Prefecture	Persons			Relief Expenses		
	2 Institu- tional	3 Non-insti- tutional	4 Total Persons	5 In Kind	6 Cash	7 Total Expenses
1. Hokkaido	16,188	62,380	78,568	501,150	44,106,837	44,607,987
2. Aomori	2,391	28,609	31,000	4,500	18,488,966	18,493,466
3. Iwate	1,540	36,168	37,708	-	21,344,114	21,344,114
4. Miyagi	2,119	56,859	58,978	-	26,722,729	26,722,729
5. Akita	765	44,302	45,067	-	30,828,175	30,828,175
6. Yamagata	1,639	31,305	32,944	-	16,570,596	16,570,596
7. Fukushima	1,429	60,261	61,690	-	31,850,198	31,850,198
8. Ibaragi	1,657	44,845	46,502	-	21,645,743	21,645,743
9. Tochigi	1,316	31,995	33,311	-	15,870,953	15,870,953
10. Gumma	2,090	40,799	42,889	-	22,297,414	22,297,414
11. Saitama	1,683	45,030	46,713	-	27,258,672	27,258,672
12. Chiba	2,694	50,855	53,549	-	26,006,337	26,006,337
13. Tokyo	19,729	145,514	165,243	-	124,172,864	124,172,864
14. Kanagawa	5,465	53,898	59,363	-	43,781,255	43,781,255
15. Niigata	4,077	64,834	68,911	-	34,635,798	34,635,798
16. Toyama	1,852	28,809	30,661	-	17,409,352	17,409,352
17. Ishikawa	2,087	24,280	26,367	-	14,329,798	14,329,798
18. Fukui	779	17,613	18,392	-	10,973,117	10,973,117
19. Yamanashi	1,268	20,419	21,687	-	10,453,383	10,453,383
20. Nagano	4,478	52,803	57,281	6,600	36,890,850	36,897,450
21. Gifu	1,372	34,366	35,738	-	18,754,114	18,754,114
22. Shizuoka	2,473	49,958	52,431	3,719,217	34,935,222	38,654,439
23. Aichi	9,344	67,474	76,818	-	46,773,150	46,773,150
24. Miye	1,394	41,451	42,845	-	26,197,770	26,197,770
25. Shiga	353	27,058	27,411	7,050,775	16,853,246	23,904,021
26. Kyoto	4,730	54,937	59,667	7,496,350	37,805,710	45,302,060
27. Osaka	11,052	58,845	69,897	-	51,724,377	51,724,377
28. Hyogo	5,080	74,344	79,424	-	52,841,260	52,841,260
29. Nara	891	20,956	21,847	-	13,203,281	13,203,281
30. Wakayama	2,172	28,791	30,963	-	15,876,923	15,876,923
31. Tottori	1,089	17,651	18,740	-	11,659,223	11,659,223
32. Shimane	905	25,073	25,978	-	15,306,401	15,306,401
33. Okayama	3,984	51,628	55,612	954,154	32,239,340	33,193,494
34. Hiroshima	2,123	45,926	48,049	15,020	29,543,115	29,558,135
35. Yamaguchi	3,160	44,889	48,049	-	39,229,670	39,229,670
36. Tokushima	784	32,702	33,486	12,651,850	17,098,862	29,750,712
37. Kagawa	1,970	23,911	25,881	250,121	11,580,151	11,830,272
38. Ehime	1,116	44,370	45,486	-	23,584,780	23,584,780
39. Kochi	321	29,409	29,730	1,228,291	18,747,107	19,975,398
40. Fukuoka	4,107	33,218	37,325	107,100	19,563,317	19,670,417
41. Saga	2,121	20,193	22,314	-	11,089,104	11,089,104
42. Nagasaki	1,776	33,616	35,392	59,985	19,660,392	19,720,377
43. Kumamoto	1,937	41,293	43,230	-	22,663,587	22,663,587
44. Oita	2,494	32,203	34,697	-	17,199,580	17,199,580
45. Miyazaki	1,610	31,980	33,590	8,648	13,188,433	13,197,081
46. Kagoshima	1,614	56,283	57,897	-	20,774,767	20,774,767
Total	145,218	1,964,103	2,109,321	34,053,761	1,233,730,033	1,267,783,794



**1950 COMMUNITY CHEST CAMPAIGN**  
**AMOUNT RAISED BY PREFECTURES**

Prefectures	Goal in yen	Amount Raised in yen	%	Date of Report
Akita	16,000,000.	17,448,642.55	109.1	Nov. 17, '50
Fukuoka	15,000,000.	16,148,374.02	107.7	" 22, "
Shizuoka	22,500,000.	23,805,324.00	105.8	" 28, "
Mie	13,000,000.	13,237,592.00	101.8	" 21, "
Iwate	15,000,000.	15,201,081.25	101.3	" 22, "
Aichi	56,000,000.	56,680,825.02	101.2	" 25, "
Saitama	25,000,000.	25,112,641.00	100.5	" 29, "
Okayama	16,000,000.	16,031,263.00	100.2	" 28, "
Niigata	21,500,000.	21,500,000.00	100.0	Oct. 31, "
Fukui	11,000,000.	11,002,122.00	100.0	Nov. 27, "
Gifu	18,450,000.	18,421,059.00	99.8	" 28, "
Tochigi	15,130,000.	14,985,735.00	99.0	" 27, "
Toyama	13,000,000.	12,431,531.00	95.6	" 21, "
Kumamoto	15,000,000.	14,122,399.00	94.1	" 22, "
Nara	11,000,000.	10,332,037.00	93.9	" 27, "
Gumma	19,000,000.	17,534,694.00	92.3	" 29, "
Shimane	11,000,000.	9,197,344.00	91.2	" " "
Nagano	25,000,000.	22,219,885.00	88.9	" 27, "
Yamanashi	8,310,000.	7,336,875.00	88.2	" 25, "
Shiga	9,900,000.	8,712,000.00	88.0	" 10, "
Aomori	10,000,000.	8,647,305.74	86.5	" 20, "
Yamagata	17,000,000.	14,620,000.00	86.0	" 1, "
Miyagi	14,000,000.	11,775,404.00	84.1	" 6, "
Ehime	15,000,000.	12,558,337.00	83.7	Oct. 31, "
Ibaragi	26,000,000.	20,962,740.00	80.6	Nov. 14, "
Hyogo	50,000,000.	38,821,424.00	77.6	" 28, "
Yamaguchi	17,500,000.	13,587,505.00	77.6	" 25, "
Kanagawa	50,000,000.	37,555,490.70	75.6	" 27, "
Wakayama	9,000,000.	6,676,710.00	74.2	" 22, "
Tokyo	75,000,000.	55,473,181.59	73.9	" 10, "
Kagoshima	10,000,000.	7,374,042.00	73.7	" " "
Chiba	25,000,000.	18,145,201.00	72.6	" 20, "
Oita	12,000,000.	8,690,482.00	72.4	Oct. 31, "
Saga	10,000,000.	7,103,951.70	71.0	Nov. 25, "
Tokushima	7,500,000.	5,100,000.00	68.0	" 22, "
Kagawa	10,000,000.	6,721,770.00	67.2	" 27, "
Tottori	5,300,000.	3,551,850.67	67.0	" 20, "
Miyazaki	7,900,000.	5,026,500.00	63.6	Oct. 31, "
Ishikawa	15,000,000.	9,455,836.00	63.0	Nov. 14, "
Hokkaido	54,400,000.	32,879,033.00	60.4	" 5, "
Fukuoka	65,000,000.	38,784,700.38	59.7	" 15, "
Nagasaki	16,000,000.	9,136,856.98	57.2	" 24, "
Kyoto	30,000,000.	16,515,760.75	55.1	" 22, "
Kochi	8,000,000.	4,217,385.00	52.7	" 8, "
Hiroshima	30,000,000.	13,391,397.19	44.6	" 27, "
Osaka	65,000,000.	25,790,324.00	40.2	" " "
Total	1,011,390,000.	784,024,612.54	77.5%	



2 November 1950

TO : Governor of Yamaguchi Prefecture  
Hiroshima Prefecture  
Okayama Prefecture

FROM : Chief of the Social Affairs Bureau,  
Ministry of Welfare

SUBJECT: Administrative Review of the Protective Work Shop  
in Connection with its renovation program.

Results of the administrative review of the protective workshops conducted by the officials of the Welfare Ministry perorates that renovation program and operation of the protective workshops in your prefecture are not being operated satisfactorily and that there are much to regret with respect to the program. Therefore, bearing in mind the importance of this renovation program, we request that more strict supervision and effective guidance be given to improve present conditions taking the following note into consideration.

- N O T E -

1. Bofu City Bamboo Work Shop

a. Eligibility of workers and others

(1) Replacement of worker must be immediately done after forfeiting eligibility certificate from several workers discovered as ineligible during the review.

(2) Liaison between the Public Employment Security Office (hereinafter referred to as PESO) must be maintained every month in accordance with the Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No. 51 dated 10 April 1950 (hereinafter referred to as Sha Otsu-Hatsu No. 51) and necessary data must be entered into the record of workers of protective workshops.

(3) No medical certificate from either Health Center or doctor for workers with physical reason was recorded as prescribed in the Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No. 51. The above practice must be corrected and the certificated must be had in placing those with light mental disability, light sickness and in their convalescent stage.

b. Accounting.

(1) The lack of personnel expense is quite obvious because the administrative cost in the present budget is computed on the old unit cost (¥ 18.45). Therefore, supplementary budget must be appropriated in accordance with the Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No. 138 which revised standard of administrative expense to 31 yen per head.

(2) Division between administrative and operational expense is hazy and items are not clearly arranged. Therefore, adjustment and correction must be immediately made in accordance with the Sha-Otsu Hatsu No. 135 dated 25 August 1950 (hereinafter referred to Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No. 135).

2. Shimonoseki Engo Workshop.

a. Eligibility of workers and others.

(1) To all workers under their training period 600 yen as occupational aid for acquiring skill are paid every month, but payment in money as occupational aid is rather aimed at benefitting public assistance recipient outside



of institution. Therefore, payment of money as occupational aid to workers of workshop is only considered in such case when worker is purely under training and has no income from his work at the workshop. And it is deemed improper to pay standard amount of money as occupational aid to all workers.

(2) Record of workers in accordance with Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No. 51 must be kept at workshop and necessary data such as authorization of eligibility by local mayor must be filed.

b. Accounting.

(1) Status of accounting is unclear and several items considered to be items of operational expense are included in administrative expense. Therefore, clear division between those two expense must be made in accordance with Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No. 135.

(2) More than 10% of manufacturing cost included in the sales price of wooden product and furnitures is deducted automatically as source of electric expense and depreciation, but this deduction depreciation is considered too large percentage against the total cost. Of this deduction, approximately 1% may be appropriated as depreciation and the rest of deduction must be paid to workers as wage.

(3) An institutions established under the Social Work Law is established in the building of protective institution which was constructed with the national subsidy. As the above practice is deemed improper, a separation of those two institutions shall be immediately done and accounting of each institution shall be done separately and clearly in accordance with the Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No. 135.

3. Ube Kosei Ken Workshop.

a. Eligibility of workers and other matters.

(1) Lack of familiarity with procedures of establishing eligibility of workers and confusion of this program with teaching of skill and provision of facility to encourage employment of public assistance recipient in Occupational Aid were discovered and prefecture is requested to enforce instructions already issued and replace the ineligible workers pointed out during the review with eligible persons.

(2) As stated in case of Bofu City Bamboo Workshop, certificate from either chief of Health Center or doctor must be kept.

(3) An establishment of workshop under the Social Work Law to provide facility for ineligible person of protective workshop in the building of protective workshop is improper as in case of the Shimonoseki Engokan Workshop. Therefore, the workshop under the Social Work Law must be established in the separate building. Furthermore, it is hereby notified that public working place can not be established in the building of protective work shop.

b. Accounting.

In separating two institutions mentioned in item (3) of preceding paragraph, rigid supervision shall be given to make clear division of accounting of those two institutions.

(Hiroshima Prefecture)

1. Hiroshima Prefecture Deaf and Dumb Welfare Association's Wooden Manufacturing Workshop.

a. Records are kept unsatisfactorily and not up to date. They must be maintained in accordance with the Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No. 51.

b. Due to non-existence of budget for 1950 by the Judicial Person division of account such as administrative and operational expense and status of revenue and expenditure are totally unclear. Therefore, clarification of account must be made in accordance with the Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No. 51.



c. Calculation of original cost must be made to clarify the basis for computation of worker's wage.

2. Kure City Yoshiura-machi Workshop.

a. Eligibility of workers and other matters.

1) Procedures and handling of matters concerning establishment of eligibility are unsatisfactory and quite regrettable. And more dynamic supervision and guidance such as issuing of order for improvement is deemed necessary. If conditions are still unsatisfactory even after the issuance of order, it is recommended to cancel an approval of the institution as a protective workshop. Moreover the report on result of improvement is to be submitted to the Welfare Ministry.

A percentage figure of workers on occupational aid (55 persons) against the total number of workers (96 persons) is only about 60% on the record, which does not comply with the standard set forth in Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No. 51, but further review revealed the only 23 workers could be considered as eligible and no certificate from chief of health center of doctor and PESO is filed. The aforementioned practice is only possible when understanding on procedures of establishing eligibility of worker is completely lacking and utilization of facility for encouraging obtaining employment is confused with aid in money to teach a worker a skill in occupation aid. It is therefore, deemed extremely necessary to give more rigid instruction to town official and staffs of workshop.

b. Accounting.

(1) As accounting is not maintained in accordance with Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No. 135, adjustment in items of city budget and clarification of revenue and expenditures be made.

(2) As necessary books such as the cash account book, and record of balance of budget are not kept and other related documents are not kept up to date, all necessary records required in the Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No. 51 must be maintained.

3. Reimei Kai Workshop, Foundational Judicial Person.

a. A driver was recorded on the list of workers, but he must be recorded as a staff of workshop and his salary and other necessary expense must be paid from administrative expense.

b. Wage is paid to instructors of sewing and changing when they do their job beside teaching, but they must be paid salary from administrative expense as prescribed in Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No. 135.

4. Ondo-machi Workshop.

a. A certificate of PESO for those who found no suitable job in ordinary employment must be filed in the record of workers. Because those workers are ineligible unless a certificate is issued.

b. As budget of town is incomplete, adjustment of items as well as appropriating supplementary budget must be made at the earliest possible date.

c. Measure must be taken to clarify the basis for calculation of original cost of product, thereby enabling computation of unit price.

Okayama Prefecture

Takebe-mura Workshop

a. Eligibility of workers and other matters.

(1) Replacement of workers pointed out by officials of Welfare Ministry as ineligible must be immediately done.



(2) As workers without certificate from PESO are not eligible for workers, a certificate must be filed in record of workers, according to Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No. 51. In checking with PESO if PESO is reluctant in issuing certificate, Liaison must be maintained immediately with sections concerned with labor administration to issued an instruction to PESO.

(3) As no certificate from Health Center was filed, it must be had for those worker in convalescent stage or light sickness and mental disability.

b. Accounting.

(1) Administrative expense in village budget is computed on the basis of previous standard unit cost, but this must be increased in accordance with Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No. 138 by appropriating supplementary budget.

(2) Separate article must be made in village's original budget for village fund.

(3) As division between administrative and operational expense is not clear adjustment of article and items must be made in accordance with Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No. 135.

(4) Calculation of original cost must be accurately made to clarify a basis for computation of wage.

(5) A worker is appointed as clerk to fill vacancy of staff for whom budget has already been appropriated in administrative expense, but as this practice is deemed improper it must be discontinued at once by hiring new staff.

2. Kyosei Kai Workshop, Foundational Juridical Person.

a. Cost for adjustment of sewing machine and cost for sewing were appropriated for entrusting work to workman outside of workshop, but it is deemed desirable to appropriate the former as repairing cost of sewing machine and the latter as salary to instructor in administrative expense. If the above procedures are impracticable, cutting must be done by worker after they acquire enough technical skill.

3. Kurashiki Saisei Workshop, operated by Kurashiki-city Saisei Engo Kai, Foundational Juridical Person.

a. Lack of study on establishing eligibility of workers and other related procedures and unsatisfactory maintenance of important instructions such as Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No. 51 and others issued from the prefecture are quite obvious and no certificate has been collected from either PESO or Chief of Health Center or doctor. Unless these conditions are improved immediately it is deemed impossible to authorize consultation on approval of workshop presently submitted to the ministry, so prefectural welfare department is requested to give sufficient supervision and guidance in operation of workshop and submit the report of action to the Ministry. Furthermore, as the regulation of workshop was extremely unsatisfactory, it must be revised in accordance with the article 46 of the Daily Life Security Law.

b. Increase of indoor worker by replacing outdoor workers must be done as the present number of workers (26) is considered too small in comparison with the capacity (53) and number of staff (6).

c. A married couple employed as keepers of building are being recorded as custodians and also paid salary individually. Further study must be made on personnel cost to economize administrative expense. These couple must be classified as employee and accounting be done accordingly.

d. As all records such as cash account book, balance sheet of budget record of wages, are unsatisfactorily maintained and content of account is totally unclear, record books required in Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No. 51 must be kept and accounting must follow instructions contained in Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No. 135.



4. Fukutani-mura Workshop.

a. Eligibility of workers and other matters.

(1) Procedures establishing workers eligibility and relationship between Occupational aid of the Daily Life Security are not clearly understood and in some way workshop facility is misunderstood as either teaching of skill or encouragement of employment in occupational aid. Therefore, thorough instruction by the prefecture is urgently necessary as well as dismissal of ineligible workers.

(2) Certificate from chief of health center or doctor must be collected and filed in the record concerned.

b. Accounting.

(1) Necessary budgetary actions in connection with computation of administrative cost in accordance with the Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No. 138 must be done as the original budget amount of administrative cost is computed on the basis of previous standard.

(2) Although division between administrative and operational expense is clearly made, expenditure includes some improper items which must be revised immediately.







SOCIAL AFFAIRS BUREAU  
MINISTRY OF WELFARE

Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No. 33

March 10, 1950

TO : Governor of To, Do, Fu or Ken

FROM : Director, Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry  
of Welfare.

SUBJECT: Measures to be taken in case there is a request from the general  
citizen for reading of case-records, etc. under the Daily Life  
Security Law.

With respect to the above-mentioned subject, reply as detailed in the annexed paper B has been furnished in response to an inquiry made by the Governor of Shiga Prefecture, as indicated in the annexed paper A. It is requested, accordingly, that you will be familiar with this matter.

Incl. No. 4b



Annexed Paper A.

Ko No. 159

March 22, 1950

TO : Director, Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare.

FROM : Governor, Shiga Prefecture.

SUBJECT: Measures to be taken in case there is a request from the general citizen for reading of case-records and tables for determining eligibility for assistance under the Daily Life Security Law.

It is considered that, upon the case-records and the table for determining eligibility for assistance as equipped with in the city, town or village (including the copies in the prefectural office, the following interpretation can be put and their reading should be refused. However, we are under such pressing circumstances as to require a clear-cut interpretation on the appropriateness of the measures intended by us and on the relationship with Article 75 of the Local Autonomy Law. Such being the case, I earnestly hope that you will give us your interpretation as quickly as possible.

Reasons for refusing the reading.

1. A series of the documents including of the case-record, table for determining eligibility for assistance and so forth contains a detailed statement of the conditions of the public assistance family in respect to his financial status, personal affairs, disease and so on which affect his social credit. Therefore, these documents are of a confidential charter to any other person than the recipient.

2. If the above interpretation is recognized as reasonable, to allow any other person than the recipient concerned and the public official in charge to read these document is, theoretically speaking, an act of breaking confidentiality.

3. The maintenance of confidentiality by the public official concerning the information made known from his official function is connected with the following laws and regulations, and to let the third person these documents conflicts with these related laws and regulations.

(1) Article 10 of the National Government Officials Law (Law No. 120, October 21, 1937)

(2) Articles 27 and 28 of the Enforcement Regulations for the Local Autonomy Law (Cabinet Order No. 19, May 3, 1937).

(3) Regulations concerning the Civil Service of Fu or Ken Officials. (Article 3 of Home Ministry Ordinance No. 3, February 14, 1902).

(4) Regulations concerning the Civil Service of the City Town or Village Officials (Article 38 of the Enforcement Regulations for the Local Autonomy Law and Article 3 of Home Ministry Ordinance No. 16, September, 1911).

4. Others

Article 15 of the Minsei-in Law.

Incl. No. 4c



SOCIAL AFFAIRS BUREAU  
MINISTRY OF WELFARE

Annexed Paper B.

Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No. 33

March 10, 1950

TO : Governor of Shiga Prefecture

FROM : Director, Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare.

SUBJECT: Measures to be taken in case there is a request from the general citizen for reading of case-records etc. under the Daily Life Security Law.

With respect to the above-mentioned subject, you have asked my interpretation in Ko No. 159, dated February 22, 1950, and I am essential agreement with you upon how to interpret and treat this problem.

In addition, the reasons for refusing the reading, will be detailed for your information.

1. Where as the investigation and verification of the facts involving the recipient are made in respect to the matters necessary for determining the eligibility, extent, and method of assistance, are from their nature, liable to pry into individual secrets which the recipient are anxious to conceal. Accordingly, the case-record which contains the confidential information of the recipient should not be exposed to others without a justifiable reason, which should be prohibited strictly from a social and moral point of view.
2. Assistance service is a matter of concern to be entertained only between the recipient or client and the public worker responsible for administering such service, and therefore, any general citizen who has nothing to do with assistance service can find no reason whatever to interfere with assistance service and demand the reading of the related documents and books. If there is any complaint about assistance service, the recipient himself should submit an appeal to the agency in accordance with the provisions of Article 8-3 and -4 of the Enforcement Regulations of the Daily Life Security Law. In case any general citizen questions in regard to the execution of this Law, he should exercise the right to demand inspection in accordance with the provisions of Article 75 paragraph 1 of the Local Autonomy Law.
3. With respect to the case record and so forth, the right to demand its reading is not provided for by this Law, as in Article 10 paragraph 1 of the Census Registration Law. Therefore, not only the general citizen but also the recipient or his proxy has no right to demand the reading of the case record, etc., which will not be binding the mayor of city, town or village.
4. The purport of the preceding paragraph will be made clearer by contrast with the provisions of Article 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code. That is, the same law provides that the authority of inspecting crime shall be limited in so far as the mayor of city, town or village has testified the crime to be connected with official confidentiality. This implies that how strictly the duty of keeping secrets by the public official, as provided for by the National Government Officials Law and the Enforcement Regulations of the Local Autonomy Law should be discharged.
5. In case the reading, even though refused, is demanded insistently, particularly by resorting to the pressure of the mass of people, "Offence against the Order of Breaking up the Crowd" under Article 107 of the Criminal Code will be applicable.



Reference:

o Local Autonomy Law:

Article 75-(1) Those who have the franchise, under the joint signature of more than one fiftieth of their total number, may, as provided for by the Cabinet Order, make their representatives request the supervisory committee of the ordinary local public body to inspect the administration and financing of the work as operated by the ordinary local public body concerned; the affairs of the ordinary local public body; the execution of the affairs belonging to the authority of the chief of the ordinary local public body concerned.

o Census Registration Law:

Article 10-(1) Any person may ask for the reading of the census register or the delivery of a certified copy or an abstract of the census register. The same shall be with the certification that the items recorded a certified copy or an abstract of the census register have undergone no modification or the certification concerning the items recorded in the census register. Provided, however, that the mayor of city, town or village may refuse the request mentioned in this paragraph only when there is a justifiable reason.

o Criminal Procedure Code:

Article 144. When, in respect to the fact as is known to a public official or a person who was formerly a public official, the person in question or public agency has stated that the said fact is connected with official confidentiality, he is free from being questioned as a witness unless the consent of the supervisory government office has been obtained. Provided, however, that the supervisory government office is not authorized to refuse the consent, except for a case where it is harmful to the national interest of vital importance.



## JAPANESE HOSPITAL REPORT : NOVEMBER 1950

Number of Hospitals: The number of hospitals operating in Japan increased slightly from an average of 3,343 in October to 3,369 this month, and was currently 8 percent greater than the average (3,121) for November 1949. The current number of tuberculosis sanatoria (325) was 2 percent above the average for October (318) and about 10 percent greater than the corresponding figures last year (294). There were 133 mental hospitals in operation this month compared with 134 last month and 122 in November 1949. The number of leprosaria (13) remained the same for all three periods. The number of other and general hospitals continued to increase. The current number (2,898) was only slightly higher than the average last month (2,878), but 8 percent above the number (2,692) recorded for November 1949.

Bed Capacity: During November the bed capacity for all hospitals was 271,912 slightly higher than the number (268,958) in October and 8 percent higher than in November last year (252,477). For tuberculosis sanatoria, the bed capacity increased 2 percent from 63,419 last month to 64,931 this month and was currently 17 percent greater than the bed capacity for November last year (55,456). The total number of beds available for tuberculosis patients, including those in general hospitals, rose from 97,198 in October to 99,500 in November. The current average was 23 percent higher than the corresponding figure recorded for November last year (80,814). For mental hospitals, the bed capacity in the current month (17,644) was only slightly higher than that (17,566) last month, but 12 percent above the corresponding average for November 1949 (15,786). The total number of beds available for mental patients, including those in general hospitals, increased slightly from October (from 19,664 to 19,814) and 13 percent from November last year (17,520). The bed capacity of leprosaria was 8,888 this month compared with 8,887 last month and 9,036 in the same month of 1949. There were nearly 1,400 more beds available in general and other hospitals this month (180,449) than last month (179,086), and a numeric increase of more than 8,000 beds (5 percent) over the November average in the previous year (172,199). Of the total beds available in general hospitals, 19 percent (34,569) were reserved for tubercular patients, and 1 percent (2,170) for mental patients, the same proportions as in the two preceding months.

In-Patient Load: Following the pattern of previous years, the average daily in-patient load for all hospitals continued its downward trend. The current number (205,754) was only slightly below the average (206,638) for last month but 4 percent below the high point for the year (213,439) established in September. However, compared with November last year the current number was higher by nearly one-fourth (166,453 to 205,754). The number of in-patients in tuberculosis sanatoria increased one percent from 58,840 last month to 59,531 this month and was currently one-fourth greater than the daily average for November 1949 (47,684). The total number of tuberculosis in-patients, including those in general and other hospitals, increased 3 percent from last month (from 93,619 to 96,375) and was currently more than one-third greater than the number (71,384) recorded for November last year. For mental hospitals, there were over 100 more in-patients daily during November (16,908) than October (16,772), and a numeric increase of nearly 3,800 (29 percent) over the November 1949 average (13,134). The total number of mental in-patients, including those in general and other hospitals, was 18,802, slightly higher than last month's average (18,685), and approximately 30 percent above the November average last year (14,396). For leprosaria, the daily average in-patient load was 8,795 this month compared with 8,772 last month and 8,487 in the corresponding month last year. The current decrease in the daily in-patient load was credited to other and general hospitals. During November the average in-patient load was 120,520, less than 2 percent below the average for October (122,254), but 24 percent above the corresponding figure last year (97,148).

Out-Patient Load: The daily out-patient load for all hospitals again decreased and was currently (309,103) 4 percent below the average (320,807) for last month. However the current average was 8 percent greater than that (285,208) for the same month last year. Out-patients for tuberculosis sanatoria decreased 6 percent from 5,038 to 4,752, but the current figure was 28 percent higher than the daily average (3,725) recorded for November 1949. The out-patient load for mental hospitals during November was 472,7 percent below the average for October



(508), but 19 percent above the number (398) for the like period last year. There were 13 out-patients treated daily at leprosaria compared with 12 last month and 7 in November 1949. The number of out-patients for general and other hospitals decreased 4 percent from a daily average of 315,249 in October to 303,866 in November, but was currently 8 percent greater than the average (281,078) for the same month last year.

Bed Occupancy: For total hospitals, a slight decrease was again recorded in the bed occupancy ratio. The current ratio (75.7) was one percent below that (76.8) for October, but 15 percent above the ratio (65.9) for the same month last year. More than three-fourths (36) of the prefectural ratios were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average, 3 were higher and 7 lower. Shizuoka accounted for the highest prefectural ratio (85.1), 12 percent above the average for the country and Nagasaki had the lowest (54.2), 28 percent below the national average.

The number of beds occupied in tuberculosis sanatoria decreased slightly from a ratio of 92.8 in October to 91.7 this month. However, the current ratio was 7 percent greater than that (86.0) for the same month last year. The percent of all tuberculosis bed occupied including those in general hospitals, was 96.9, slightly higher than that (96.3) for last month and 10 percent above the ratio (88.3) for November 1949. For sanatoria, three-fourths (35) of the prefectures had ratios within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average. Four prefectures had ratios more than 10 percent above the national average, including Wakayama where the ratio (112.3) was more than 20 percent above. Nagasaki and Kagoshima Prefectures had bed occupancy ratios (63.3 and 65.0 respectively) approximately 30 percent below the national average. Five additional prefectures had ratios more than 10 percent below the all Japan figure.

A negligible increase was recorded in the bed occupancy ratio for mental hospitals from 95.5 in October to 95.8 in November. However, an increase of 15 percent was recorded over the ratio (83.2) for November last year. The percent of all beds occupied by mental patients, including those in general hospitals was 94.9 about the same as last month (95.0), but 15 percent above the ratio in the like period of 1949 (82.2). For mental hospitals, only 15 prefectural ratios were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average, 17 were higher and 12 lower. The remaining two prefectures have no mental hospitals. Iwate Prefecture continued to have the highest ratio (184.3), more than 90 percent above the all Japan average. This was a decrease of 20 percent from the ratio (231.7) recorded by Iwate last month. Three other prefectures (Fukui, 153.3; Fukushima, 150.4; and Yamanashi, 146.2) had ratios more than 50 percent above the national ratio. The ratio for Aomori Prefecture (37.2) was again less than half the ratio for the country.

For leprosaria, the percent of the beds occupied rose slightly from 98.7 to 99.0, and the current ratio was 5 percent above that (93.9) for November 1949. For the 10 prefectures having leprosaria, ratios ranged from 67.7 in Yamanashi to 122.0 in Shizuoka.

The daily bed occupancy ratio for general and other hospitals decreased 2 percent from 68.3 in October to 66.8 this month, but was currently 18 percent higher than the like figure (56.4) for November 1949. Twenty-seven prefectural ratios were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average, 8 were higher and 11 lower; Shizuoka and Tottori Prefectures had ratios (79.8 each) nearly 20 percent above the national average, and two prefectures, Saitama (41.3) and Ehime (45.5) had ratios more than 30 percent below the all Japan figure.



JAPANESE HOSPITAL STRENGTH REPORT FOR NOVEMBER 1950

1/  
TOTAL HOSPITALS

Area	<u>2/</u> Number of Hospitals	<u>2/</u> Bed Capacity	<u>3/</u> Total Patients	<u>4/</u> In-Patients	<u>5/</u> Out-Patient treatment visits
All Japan	3,369	271,912	514,857	205,754	309,103
Hokkaido	246	16,647	43,736	12,992	30,744
Aomori	38	3,772	6,155	2,794	3,361
Iwate	54	4,368	9,488	3,478	6,010
Miyagi	77	6,915	12,191	5,631	6,560
Akita	43	3,038	6,508	2,214	4,294
Yamagata	30	3,067	5,216	2,204	3,012
Fukushima	61	4,116	8,237	2,983	5,254
Ibaraki	71	4,936	6,854	3,351	3,503
Tochigi	47	3,459	6,193	2,520	3,673
Gumma	44	4,177	5,849	3,391	2,458
Saitama	108	4,882	7,813	3,005	4,808
Chiba	98	8,352	10,734	6,460	4,274
Tokyo	277	31,454	58,414	26,321	32,093
Kanagawa	118	11,500	21,450	9,182	12,268
Niigata	79	6,174	12,352	5,025	7,327
Toyama	49	3,285	8,140	2,421	5,719
Ishikawa	65	4,508	8,336	3,445	4,891
Fukui	29	1,992	3,522	1,531	1,991
Yamanashi	25	1,319	2,020	813	1,207
Nagano	76	5,110	8,165	3,663	4,502
Gifu	55	3,408	6,942	2,650	4,292
Shizuoka	67	6,405	9,610	5,450	4,160
Aichi	156	10,820	20,911	7,324	13,587
Mie	69	5,209	7,687	3,199	4,488
Shiga	29	1,869	3,725	1,502	2,223
Kyoto	83	9,282	14,232	6,382	7,850
Osaka	179	18,786	32,529	13,321	19,208
Hyogo	133	9,903	21,561	8,248	13,313
Nara	19	1,130	2,308	837	1,471
Wakayama	28	1,759	3,659	1,238	2,421
Tottori	18	1,710	2,901	1,395	1,506
Shimane	21	1,938	2,980	1,618	1,362
Okayama	80	6,827	9,976	5,528	4,448
Hiroshima	96	6,716	13,388	5,068	8,320
Yamaguchi	78	5,412	10,326	3,858	6,468
Tokushima	32	2,426	3,734	1,731	2,003
Kagawa	37	2,991	4,702	2,173	2,529
Ehime	48	3,306	5,719	2,092	3,627
Kochi	39	2,017	3,575	1,455	2,120
Fukuoka	144	13,594	41,444	10,613	30,831
Saga	55	3,344	6,813	2,550	4,263
Nagasaki	67	4,886	11,914	2,648	9,266
Kumamoto	72	5,594	10,184	4,447	5,737
Oita	33	3,052	3,821	2,221	1,600
Miyazaki	40	2,174	3,919	1,695	2,224
Kagoshima	56	4,283	4,924	3,087	1,837

1/ All hospitals of 20 beds or more, including mental hospitals, leprosaria and sanatoria.

2/ Average of count made on the first and last day of each month.

3/ Sum of average number of in-patients and out-patient treatment visits.

4/ Average of daily count.

5/ Average of daily number of treatment visits to the hospital, including treatment visits to homes by hospital physicians.

Source: Ministry of Welfare.



JAPANESE HOSPITAL STRENGTH REPORT FOR NOVEMBER 1950

1/

TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA

	2/ Number of Hospitals	2/ Bed Capacity	3/ Total Patients	4/ In-Patients	5/ Out-Patient treatment visits
All Japan	325	64,931	64,283	59,531	4,752
Hokkaido	16	3,213	3,289	3,053	236
Aomori	4	1,045	908	817	91
Iwate	3	747	725	676	49
Miyagi	4	1,445	1,597	1,415	182
Akita	4	680	628	591	37
Yamagata	3	346	346	322	24
Fukushima	4	884	772	739	33
Ibaraki	8	1,837	1,599	1,535	64
Tochigi	4	1,092	1,046	994	52
Gunma	7	864	818	711	107
Saitama	7	1,376	1,515	1,253	262
Chiba	16	3,534	3,389	3,145	244
Tokyo	36	7,127	8,047	7,397	650
Kanagawa	13	2,648	2,363	2,222	141
Niigata	10	1,599	1,600	1,517	83
Toyama	2	925	901	880	21
Ishikawa	6	1,018	978	936	42
Fukui	2	690	670	601	69
Yamanashi	1	145	150	147	3
Nagano	8	1,486	1,626	1,524	102
Gifu	6	1,056	1,093	1,037	56
Shizuoka	4	1,102	1,098	1,059	39
Aichi	11	2,940	2,646	2,396	250
Mie	5	1,070	965	924	41
Shiga	5	510	521	497	24
Kyoto	9	2,274	2,054	1,930	124
Osaka	12	3,938	4,193	3,917	276
Hyogo	24	2,965	3,198	2,719	479
Nara	2	180	182	174	8
Wakayama	2	203	235	228	7
Tottori	1	60	58	56	3
Shimane	1	540	508	487	21
Okayama	5	1,052	1,039	1,020	19
Hiroshima	9	2,176	1,895	1,792	103
Yamaguchi	8	1,206	1,172	989	183
Tokushima	2	881	847	820	27
Kagawa	2	240	239	231	8
Ehime	3	972	973	922	51
Kochi	2	216	230	215	15
Fukuoka	24	3,366	3,293	3,091	202
Saga	4	839	904	812	92
Nagasaki	5	313	273	198	75
Kumamoto	4	1,239	1,305	1,237	68
Oita	6	765	745	726	19
Miyazaki	2	545	567	550	17
Kagoshima	9	1,582	1,083	1,029	54

1/ Tuberculosis sanatoria of 20 beds or more.

2/ Average of count made on the first and last day of each month.

3/ Sum of average number of in-patients and out-patient treatment visits.

4/ Average of daily count.

5/ Average of daily number of treatment visits to the hospital, including treatment visits to homes by hospital physicians.

Source: Ministry of Welfare.



JAPANESE HOSPITAL STRENGTH REPORT FOR NOVEMBER 1950

1/  
MENTAL HOSPITALS

Area	<u>2/</u> Number of Hospitals	<u>2/</u> Bed Capacity	<u>3/</u> Total Patients	<u>4/</u> In-Patients	<u>5/</u> Out-Patient treatment visits
All Japan	133	17,644	17,380	16,908	472
Hokkaido	6	513	527	500	27
Aomori	1	86	32	32	-
Iwate	1	70	129	129	-
Miyagi	2	236	244	244	-
Akita	1	148	147	142	5
Yamagata	1	125	123	120	3
Fukushima	2	133	203	200	3
Ibaraki	2	191	226	224	2
Tochigi	4	280	263	240	23
Gumma	1	340	401	388	13
Saitama	4	469	508	496	12
Chiba	4	617	561	540	21
Tokyo	12	3,572	3,602	3,535	67
Kanagawa	6	919	805	791	14
Niigata	1	223	303	302	1
Toyama	3	165	237	208	29
Ishikawa	4	340	309	283	26
Fukui	1	105	170	161	9
Yamanashi	1	52	80	76	4
Nagano	3	254	247	247	0
Gifu	1	275	299	291	8
Shizuoka	4	390	359	343	16
Aichi	7	725	626	617	9
Mie	2	343	200	196	4
Shiga	1	167	188	188	0
Kyoto	3	399	313	310	3
Osaka	7	1,876	1,712	1,678	34
Hyogo	6	1,161	981	963	18
Nara	2	208	216	209	7
Wakayama	-	-	-	-	-
Tottori	1	75	86	82	4
Shimane	2	65	72	71	1
Okayama	1	196	253	253	-
Hiroshima	6	350	458	453	5
Yamaguchi	2	136	143	134	9
Tokushima	1	154	220	220	-
Kagawa	1	90	74	71	3
Ehime	1	200	205	200	5
Kochi	2	174	174	166	8
Fukuoka	7	626	528	516	12
Saga	3	445	480	441	39
Nagasaki	3	115	78	73	5
Kumamoto	2	170	189	189	-
Oita	3	174	135	121	14
Miyazaki	-	-	-	-	-
Kagoshima	5	292	274	265	9

1/ Mental hospitals of 20 beds or more.

2/ Average of count made on the first and last day of each month.

3/ Sum of average number of in-patients and out-patient treatment visits.

4/ Average of daily count.

5/ Average of daily number of treatment visits to the hospital, including treatment visits to homes by hospital physicians.

Source: Ministry of Welfare.



JAPANESE HOSPITAL STRENGTH REPORT FOR NOVEMBER 1950

1/  
LEPROSARIA

	<u>2/</u> Number of Hospitals	<u>2/</u> Bed Capacity	<u>3/</u> Total Patient	<u>4/</u> In-Patients	<u>5/</u> Out-Patient treatment visits
All Japan	13	8,888	8,808	8,795	13
Hokkaido	-	-	-	-	-
Aomori	1	600	605	605	-
Iwate	-	-	-	-	-
Miyagi	1	550	481	481	-
Akita	-	-	-	-	-
Yamagata	-	-	-	-	-
Fukushima	-	-	-	-	-
Ibaraki	-	-	-	-	-
Tochigi	-	-	-	-	-
Gumma	1	1,050	1,036	1,036	-
Saitama	-	-	-	-	-
Chiba	-	-	-	-	-
Tokyo	1	1,200	1,146	1,146	-
Kanagawa	-	-	-	-	-
Niigata	-	-	-	-	-
Toyama	-	-	-	-	-
Ishikawa	-	-	-	-	-
Fukui	-	-	-	-	-
Yamanashi	1	65	44	44	-
Nagano	-	-	-	-	-
Gifu	-	-	-	-	-
Shizuoka	2	305	385	372	13
Aichi	-	-	-	-	-
Mie	-	-	-	-	-
Shiga	-	-	-	-	-
Kyoto	-	-	-	-	-
Osaka	-	-	-	-	-
Hyogo	-	-	-	-	-
Nara	-	-	-	-	-
Wakayama	-	-	-	-	-
Tottori	-	-	-	-	-
Shimane	-	-	-	-	-
Okayama	2	2,350	2,396	2,396	-
Hiroshima	-	-	-	-	-
Yamanashi	-	-	-	-	-
Tokushima	-	-	-	-	-
Kagawa	1	648	647	647	-
Ehime	-	-	-	-	-
Kochi	-	-	-	-	-
Fukuoka	-	-	-	-	-
Saga	-	-	-	-	-
Nagasaki	-	-	-	-	-
Kumamoto	2	1,220	1,173	1,173	-
Oita	-	-	-	-	-
Miyazaki	-	-	-	-	-
Kagoshima	1	900	895	895	-

1/ Leprosaria of 20 beds or more.

2/ Average of count made on the first and last day of each month.

3/ Sum of average number of in-patients and out-patient treatment visits.

4/ Average of daily count.

5/ Average of daily number of treatment visits to the hospital, including treatment visits to homes by hospital physicians.

Source: Ministry of Welfare.



JAPANESE HOSPITAL STRENGTH REPORT FOR NOVEMBER 1950

1/  
OTHER HOSPITALS

Area	<u>2/</u> Number of Hospitals	<u>2/</u> Bed Capacity	<u>3/</u> Total Patients	<u>4/</u> In-Patients	<u>5/</u> Out-Patient treatment visits
All Japan	2,898	180,449	424,386	120,520	303,866
Hokkaido	224	12,921	39,921	9,440	30,481
Aomori	32	2,041	4,610	1,339	3,271
Iwate	50	3,552	8,634	2,672	5,962
Miyagi	70	4,684	9,868	3,491	6,377
Akita	38	2,210	5,733	1,481	4,252
Yamagata	26	2,596	4,747	1,762	2,985
Fukushima	55	3,100	7,261	2,043	5,218
Ibaraki	60	2,908	5,029	1,592	3,437
Tochigi	40	2,086	4,884	1,286	3,598
Gumma	35	1,923	3,594	1,256	2,338
Saitama	97	3,038	5,791	1,256	4,535
Chiba	78	4,202	6,785	2,776	4,009
Tokyo	228	19,554	45,618	14,242	31,376
Kanagawa	99	7,933	18,282	6,170	12,112
Niigata	68	4,351	10,449	3,206	7,243
Toyama	44	2,195	7,002	1,333	5,669
Ishikawa	55	3,150	7,049	2,226	4,823
Fukui	26	1,196	2,683	770	1,913
Yamanashi	22	1,057	1,746	546	1,200
Nagano	65	3,370	6,291	1,892	4,399
Gifu	48	2,077	5,550	1,322	4,228
Shizuoka	57	4,608	7,770	3,677	4,093
Aichi	138	7,154	17,640	4,312	13,328
Mie	62	3,796	6,523	2,079	4,444
Shiga	23	1,192	3,016	817	2,199
Kyoto	71	6,609	11,865	4,142	7,723
Osaka	160	12,972	26,624	7,726	18,898
Hyogo	103	5,776	17,384	4,567	12,817
Nara	15	742	1,909	454	1,455
Wakayama	26	1,556	3,424	1,010	2,414
Tottori	16	1,575	2,757	1,257	1,500
Shimane	18	1,334	2,400	1,060	1,340
Okayama	72	3,229	6,288	1,859	4,429
Hiroshima	81	4,190	11,034	2,822	8,212
Yamaguchi	68	4,070	9,012	2,736	6,276
Tokushima	29	1,392	2,667	691	1,976
Kagawa	33	2,013	3,741	1,223	2,518
Ehime	44	2,134	4,541	971	3,570
Kochi	35	1,627	3,172	1,074	2,098
Fukuoka	112	9,601	37,622	7,006	30,616
Saga	49	2,061	5,429	1,297	4,132
Nagasaki	59	4,458	11,564	2,377	9,187
Kumamoto	64	2,964	7,514	1,846	5,668
Oita	24	2,114	2,941	1,374	1,567
Miyazaki	38	1,629	3,352	1,145	2,207
Kagoshima	41	1,509	2,670	897	1,773

1/ Hospitals of 20 beds or more, excluding mental hospitals, leprosaria and sanatoria.

2/ Average of count made on the first and last day of each month.

3/ Sum of average number of in-patients and out-patient treatment visits.

4/ Average of daily count.

5/ Average of daily number of treatment visits to the hospital, including treatment visits to homes by hospital physicians.

Source: Ministry of Welfare.







DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
IN JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 18 NOVEMBER 1950

During the forty-sixth week, ended 18 November 1950, there were 18,304 cases of the 31 communicable diseases (exclusive of the four venereal diseases) now being reported compared with 20,938 cases reported for the same diseases last week. Some corrections were received this week for preceding weeks in the current year. Totals for nine diseases (diphtheria, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, malaria, epidemic meningitis, measles, whooping cough, leprosy and trachoma) were lower this week than in both last week and the forty-sixth week of last year, while totals for five (Japanese "B" encephalitis, scarlet fever, influenza, \*infection and rabies) were higher currently. No cases of smallpox, cholera, plague, yellow fever, anthrax, glanders or dengue fever were reported either this week, last week or in the forty-sixth week of 1949. One case of tsutsugamushi was reported this week, the same as last week, and there were fewer current cases of schistosomiasis and filariasis than last week. Data for these last three diseases are not available prior to the current year. Present totals for the remaining seven diseases fell between those reported last week and in the forty-sixth week of last year.

Diphtheria cases this week (302) were 22 percent lower than in the preceding week (389). Deaths decreased from 31 to 16. The present number of cases was 23 percent lower than that (390) recorded for the same week of last year and 19 percent lower than the corresponding 1948 figure (372). Half (23) of the prefectures reported fewer cases this week than last week about a third (17) had more, while the remaining six stayed the same. There were four prefectures with no cases this week, while the remaining 42 prefectures had cases ranging from 1 to 22. The current and cumulative case rates were 19.5 and 14.7 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.0 and 1.1.

The number of dysentery cases this week (399) was 16 percent less than last week (475). There was a decrease in deaths from 120 to 93. The present case figure was over two and a half times as high as that (154) recorded for the same week of last year and over four times the corresponding 1948 total (96). There were decreases from last week in 25 prefectures, increases in 14 and 2 stayed the same. The remaining five prefectures, reporting no cases for two or more weeks, include Nara with no cases for 6 weeks and Shiga with none for 5. Four other prefectures also reported no cases this week, 36 prefectures had cases ranging from 1 to 41 while the remaining prefecture (Toyama) with 81 cases accounted for one-fifth of the total. Of the total dysentery reported this week, 387 cases and all 93 deaths were listed as bacillary and the remaining 12 cases as amebic. The current and cumulative case rates for all dysentery were 25.7 and 67.6 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 6.0 and 14.3.

There were 47 cases of typhoid fever this week compared with 65 cases last week, a decrease of 28 percent. Deaths decreased from 11 to 4. This week's case total was 59 percent below that (115) recorded for the same period of last year and 66 percent less than the corresponding 1948 total (138). Decreases occurred in 19 of the prefectures, increases in 7 and no change in 5. No cases have been reported for two weeks or longer in the remaining 15. Twenty-four prefectures currently reported from one to eight cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.0 and 6.4 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.3 and 0.7.

Paratyphoid fever cases decreased from 23 last week to 20 currently but deaths increased from none to one. There were 35 case both last year at this time and in the same week of 1948. There have been no cases reported for at least two weeks or longer in 27 of the prefectures. Cases decreased in 11, increased in 6 and stayed the same in 2 prefectures. This week's cases occurred in about one-fifth (9) of the prefectures, from one to five each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.3 and 2.3 respectively while the corresponding death rates were both 0.1,

There were no smallpox cases or deaths this week or last, and no deaths have been reported this year. There were also no cases in the forty-sixth week of last year and the corresponding week of 1948. The cumulative case rates as of 18 Novem-



One case of typhus fever was reported this week by Osaka Prefecture. There were no cases last week and there have been no deaths since July. There was one case reported in the forty-sixth week of 1949 and two cases in 1948. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and 1.3 respectively and the cumulative death rate was 0.1.

There were 10 cases of malaria reported this week compared with 14 last week. There was the same number of deaths (1) both weeks. During the forty-sixth weeks of last year and 1948 there were 22 and 26 cases respectively. About two-thirds (31) of the prefectures have reported no cases for at least two weeks. Seven prefectures reported fewer cases this week than last week, four more, and four stayed the same. Ten prefectures, each with one case, accounted for this week's total. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.6 and 1.4 respectively, the corresponding death rates both 0.1.

There were four Japanese "B" encephalitis cases this week compared with one last week, and deaths increased from 8 to 11. Cases numbered two during the forty-sixth week of last year and none in the same period of 1948. The four cases this week were in Shizuoka Prefecture (3) and Wakayama (1). The current and cumulative case rates were 0.3 and 6.8 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.7 and 2.4.

The number of scarlet fever cases increased 24 percent, from 117 last week to 145 this week. There were two deaths this week and none last week. Current cases were 77 percent higher than in the corresponding week of 1949 (82), and about twice the number (70) in the same period of 1948. More prefectures reported increases (20) than decreases (11) and 4 remained the same. There were 11 prefectures which have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Thirty-one prefectures reported from 1 to 19 cases each this week. Current and cumulative case rates were 9.3 and 6.4 respectively, and the corresponding death rates were 0.1 and less than 0.1.

There were 11 epidemic meningitis cases and 2 deaths reported this week compared with 16 cases and 10 deaths last week. During the forty-sixth weeks of last year and 1948 there were 16 and 14 cases respectively. No cases have been reported in 28 prefectures for two weeks or longer. Decreases over last week were shown by 9 prefectures and increases by 4. Numbers stayed the same in the remaining 5. There were 10 prefectures reporting cases this week, 1 or 2 each. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.7 and 1.5 respectively, corresponding death rates 0.1 and 0.4.

The number of measles cases was 33 percent less this week (356) than last week (530). It was 43 percent below the figure (627) recorded for the like period of 1949 and 26 below the corresponding week of 1948 (480). There were decreases in 26, increases in 12 prefectures and no change in 4. Four prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Fukui had the most outstanding change, a decrease from 87 to 21 cases. Hokkaido with 89 cases accounted for one-fourth of the current total. In the other 31 prefectures reporting this week, cases ranged from 1 to 33 each. The current and cumulative case rates were 23.0 and 71.9 respectively.

Whooping cough cases (1,018) decreased 13 percent from last week (1,170). They were 25 percent fewer than in the same week of last year (1,359) but 51 percent higher than the corresponding 1948 total (675). Twenty-five prefectures reported decreases from last week, 19 had increases and one remained the same. One prefecture, Iara, has reported no cases for two weeks. The largest decrease was in Shiga, from 76 to 26 cases. In the 45 prefectures reporting this week cases ranged from 4 to 89 each. The current and cumulative case rates were 65.6 and 162.5 respectively.

There were 10,513 cases of tuberculosis reported this week compared with 12,789 cases last week, a decrease of 18 percent. Cases in the present week were 32 percent greater than those (7,937) in the same period of 1949 and 59 percent greater than in the corresponding 1948 week (6,607). Thirty prefectures reported decreases from last week and 16 had increases. The largest decreases were in Hyogo (from 741 to 394 cases), Fukuoka (723 to 469), Tokyo-to (1,543 to 1,328) and Shizuoka (453 to 250). Tokyo-to continued to report the greatest number of cases



(1,328), about one-eighth of the total. In the remaining 45 prefectures, cases ranged from 24 (Tottori) to 696 (Hokkaido). Ninety-percent of all tuberculosis cases reported this week were designated as respiratory tuberculosis (9,482). The current and cumulative case rates for all forms of tuberculosis were 677.8 and 657.2 respectively.

The number of pneumonia cases (1,787) was 8 percent lower than in the preceding week (1,943). It was 4 percent higher than the figure (1,720) for the same week of last year and 35 percent higher than the figure (964) for 1948. There were decreases from last week in 27 prefectures, increases in 17 and no change in 2. Saitama (125 cases) and Hokkaido (116 cases) accounted for 13 percent of the total. Case figures in the remaining 44 prefectures ranged from 4 to 90. The current and cumulative case rates were 115.2 and 177.6 respectively.

There were 1,215 cases of influenza reported this week, almost 4 times as great as last week (332). During the forty-sixth weeks of 1949 and 1948 there were 7 and 22 cases respectively. Somewhat more than a half (25) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks, 13 had more cases currently and 8 had fewer. The greatest changes were all increases, in Okayama (from 11 cases to 320), Nakayama (40 to 301) and Tokushima (zero to 206). These three prefectures and Saga (111) together accounted for over three-fourths of all cases reported. Twelve additional prefectures reported from 1 to 87 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 78.3 and 32.3 respectively.

Poliomyelitis cases (47) this week were almost the same as last week (45). There were 51 cases last year at this time and 26 during the same period of 1948. No cases have been reported for two weeks or more in 17 prefectures, there were increases from last week in 13, decreases in 12, while 4 remained the same. Nineteen prefectures currently reported from one to six cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.0 and 4.1 respectively.

There were 41 cases of tetanus this week compared with 36 last week and 52 and 53 cases respectively during the forty-sixth weeks of 1949 and 1948. There were increases over last week in 14 prefectures, decreases in 14, no change in 7 and no cases reported for two weeks or more in the remaining 11. Cases this week occurred in 24 prefectures, from one to four in each. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.6 and 2.4 respectively.

Puerperal infection cases increased from 11 last week to 19 currently. During the forty-sixth weeks of last year and 1948 there were 17 and 25 cases respectively. Twenty-six prefectures have reported no cases for at least two week, 11 reported more, 6 fewer and 3 remained the same. Fourteen prefectures with cases ranging from one to three each accounted for the present total. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.2 and 1.0 respectively.

There was one case of rabies reported this week by Tochigi Prefecture. No cases were reported either last week or during the forty-sixth week of last year, while in 1948 one case was reported for the corresponding week. The current and cumulative case rates were both 0.1.

There has been no anthrax reported since mid-July, and there were also no cases reported for the forty-sixth weeks of 1949 and 1948. The cumulative rate as of 18 November was less than 0.1.

Seven cases of leprosy were reported currently compared with 15 last week. There were 22 and 16 cases respectively during the forty-sixth weeks of last year and 1948. All but ten of the prefectures have reported no cases for two weeks or longer. Changes from last week included increases in five prefectures and decreases in the same number. Five prefectures with one or two cases each accounted for the present total. Current and cumulative case rates were 0.5 and 0.8 respectively.

The number of trachoma cases decreased 20 percent, from 2,946 last week to 2,356 this week. Current cases were about 5 percent fewer than those (2,492) recorded for the same week in 1949 and 28 percent more than the corresponding 1948



total (1,841). Twenty-six prefectures reported decreases and 20 increases. Current prefectural totals ranged from zero to 380. The current and cumulative case rates were 151.9 and 194.6 respectively.

There were no cases of infectious diarrhea reported this week compared with 4 cases last week. There were no cases reported in the corresponding week of 1949 but 16 cases in the same period of 1948. The cumulative case rate was 0.1.

One case of tsutsugamushi was reported this week and last week by Niigata Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and 0.2 respectively.

Schistosomiasis decreased from 12 cases last week to 4 cases this week. Yamanashi Prefecture accounted for all 4 cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.3 and 1.2 respectively.

There were no cases of filariasis reported this week compared with four last week. The cumulative rate as of 18 November 1950 was 0.1.

The four venereal diseases accounted for 5,259 cases this week compared with 6,382 cases last week. Current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases this week were 1,965 and 110,277 respectively; gonorrhea, 3,011 and 157,670; chancroid, 273 and 14,051; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 10 and 439. All totals were lower this week than last. At that time there were 2,257 cases of syphilis, 3,775 of gonorrhea, 339 of chancroid and 11 of lymphogranuloma venereum. All four diseases were lower currently than in the same week of last year (syphilis, 2,963; gonorrhea, 3,214; chancroid, 336; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 14). The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases as of 18 November 1950 were: Syphilis, 126.7 and 154.6 respectively; gonorrhea, 194.1 and 221.0; chancroid, 17.6 and 19.7; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 0.6 and 0.6.



SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM  
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN  
WEEK ENDED NOVEMBER 18, 1950

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	8	1	*589	46	5	1	*1,128	104
AOMORI	7	1	272	34	-	-	272	50
IWATE	2	-	235	23	1	3	630	133
MIYAGI	5	-	235	7	7	1	867	141
AKITA	7	-	317	16	4	4	396	120
YAMAGATA	6	1	145	8	1	-	600	89
FUKUSHIMA	21	1	287	27	3	1	1,464	346
IBARAKI	2	-	120	4	14	4	1,492	597
TOCHIGI	1	-	184	16	1	1	1,671	498
GUMMA	2	-	105	9	11	5	3,018	590
SAITAMA	5	-	283	15	18	8	3,981	1,111
CHIBA	3	2	120	19	6	6	1,761	553
TOKYO	18	-	622	48	81	14	7,351	1,002
KANAGAWA	4	-	224	16	22	4	2,550	287
NIIGATA	18	1	*452	25	41	1	*3,085	431
TOYAMA	5	-	143	9	2	-	480	103
ISHIKAWA	3	-	186	16	7	1	677	67
FUKUI	8	-	104	5	6	-	116	29
YAMANASHI	2	-	34	4	1	-	242	47
NAGANO	4	-	151	9	1	-	522	93
GIFU	-	-	89	11	1	2	1,008	280
SHIZUOKA	6	-	160	11	26	6	2,184	394
AICHI	4	-	291	12	29	7	2,527	615
MIE	1	-	135	11	8	2	579	146
SHIGA	-	1	63	4	-	-	64	16
KYOTO	12	-	208	16	9	4	685	108
OSAKA	22	-	434	40	32	4	1,415	182
HYOGO	10	1	357	28	15	3	1,136	217
NARA	2	-	72	6	-	-	57	8
WAKAYAMA	3	-	65	3	1	1	115	32
TOTTORI	-	-	41	5	-	-	96	40
SHIMANE	6	1	211	8	-	-	205	82
OKAYAMA	-	-	110	7	-	-	301	103
HIROSHIMA	17	-	339	18	3	-	643	200
YAMAGUCHI	15	-	279	14	6	2	269	104
TOKUSHIMA	3	-	113	16	-	-	163	83
KAGAWA	1	-	53	3	1	1	401	137
EHIME	4	1	154	16	6	2	526	143
KOCHI	2	-	61	10	-	-	232	79
FUKUOKA	15	-	758	53	7	1	1,320	242
SAGA	7	-	212	14	1	-	190	33
NAGASAKI	10	1	341	13	2	-	226	23
KUMAMOTO	1	-	192	17	15	1	730	210
OITA	6	-	216	29	4	3	253	103
MIYAZAKI	9	1	374	38	-	-	317	77
KAGOSHIMA	15	3	326	46	1	-	316	135
TOTAL	302	16	*10,462	805	399	93	*48,261	10,183
RATE								
Current	19.5	1.0	14.7	1.1	25.7	6.0	67.6	14.3
Previous	25.1	2.0			30.6	7.7		

See footnotes at end of table.



Weekly Report - 18 November 1950  
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PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	169	18	1	-	105	6
AOMORI	1	-	90	7	-	-	40	2
IWATE	2	-	62	5	-	-	24	1
MIYAGI	2	-	159	21	-	-	70	2
AKITA	-	-	37	10	-	-	15	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	46	7	-	-	21	1
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	93	6	2	-	36	1
IBARAKI	-	-	76	9	-	-	39	2
TOCHIGI	-	-	59	8	-	-	16	2
GUMMA	1	-	74	7	4	-	63	5
SAITAMA	3	-	192	24	1	-	51	4
CHIBA	-	-	118	17	-	-	17	-
TOKYO	8	1	605	69	5	-	340	5
KANAGAWA	3	-	205	15	-	-	53	1
NIIGATA	1	-	196	19	1	-	63	1
TOYAMA	1	-	72	7	-	-	45	2
ISHIKAWA	2	-	37	9	-	-	9	1
FUKUI	-	-	59	2	-	-	11	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	16	1	3	-	20	-
NAGANO	-	-	50	7	-	-	9	1
GIFU	3	-	143	15	-	-	731	1
SHIZUOKA	3	-	150	12	-	-	46	3
AICHI	1	-	200	28	-	-	44	1
MIE	2	-	157	20	-	-	18	1
SHIGA	1	-	40	6	-	-	4	-
KYOTO	1	-	135	13	-	-	13	-
OSAKA	4	2	248	39	-	-	99	2
HYOGO	2	-	220	22	-	-	34	3
NARA	-	-	77	8	-	-	7	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	59	13	-	-	28	2
TOTTORI	-	-	14	-	-	-	8	-
SHIMANE	-	-	56	5	-	-	12	-
OKAYAMA	1	1	79	14	-	-	5	1
HIROSHIMA	1	-	159	13	1	-	57	6
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	35	5	-	-	14	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	76	15	2	1	37	4
KAGAWA	-	-	22	1	-	-	18	2
EHIME	-	-	39	4	-	-	3	-
KOCHI	-	-	66	13	-	-	10	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	84	5	-	-	39	1
SAGA	-	-	14	-	-	-	7	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	38	2	-	-	4	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	29	6	-	-	16	-
OITA	-	-	13	3	-	-	3	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	21	2	-	-	9	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	3	2	-	-	3	-
<hr/>								
TOTAL	47	4	4,592	534	20	1	1,616	66
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	3.0	0.3	6.4	0.7	1.3	0.1	2.3	0.1
Previous	4.2	0.7			1.5	-		

See footnotes at end of table.



Weekly Report - 18 November 1950  
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PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	3
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	1
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	1
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	1
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	-	-	231	20
KANAGAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	423	23
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	1	-	16	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	5	-	1	-	934	54
RATE								
Current	-	-	0.0	-	0.1	-	1.3	0.1
Previous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 18 November 1950  
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PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	17	1	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	9	-	-	-	31	19
IWATE	-	-	4	1	-	-	28	15
MIYAGI	-	-	5	1	-	1	71	32
AKITA	1	-	10	1	-	-	96	52
YAMAGATA	-	-	6	-	-	-	187	68
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	11	1	-	-	12	-
IBARAKI	-	-	19	2	-	-	138	51
TOCHIGI	-	-	7	-	-	-	37	10
GUMMA	-	-	15	3	-	-	42	23
SAITAMA	1	1	21	1	-	-	80	32
CHIBA	-	-	14	-	-	-	41	5
TOKYO	-	-	57	6	-	-	1,169	288
KANAGAWA	1	-	15	1	-	-	273	60
NIIGATA	-	-	8	-	-	-	184	61
TOYAMA	-	-	13	-	-	-	93	17
ISHIKAWA	-	-	15	4	-	-	75	29
FUKUI	-	-	17	1	-	-	38	15
YAMANASHI	-	-	10	-	-	-	51	-
NAGANO	-	-	8	1	-	-	250	81
GIFU	1	-	17	3	-	-	43	11
SHIZUOKA	-	-	7	-	3	5	160	66
AICHI	-	-	53	1	-	-	99	21
MIE	-	-	34	-	-	-	20	9
SHIGA	1	-	289	-	-	-	9	2
KYOTO	-	-	22	1	-	-	51	24
OSAKA	1	-	11	-	-	-	205	101
HYOGO	-	-	24	4	-	2	262	139
NARA	-	-	6	1	-	-	26	8
WAKAYAMA	-	-	6	-	1	1	54	30
TOTTORI	-	-	5	-	-	-	36	11
SHIMANE	-	-	4	-	-	-	89	38
OKAYAMA	-	-	17	1	-	1	196	73
HIROSHIMA	1	-	20	2	-	-	150	63
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	16	-	-	-	113	64
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	6	-	-	-	16	7
KAGAWA	-	-	4	1	-	-	24	15
EHIME	1	-	11	1	-	-	54	22
KOCHI	-	-	6	1	-	-	41	20
FUKUOKA	-	-	42	3	-	1	111	28
SAGA	1	-	13	-	-	-	35	16
NAGASAKI	-	-	25	-	-	-	5	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	14	3	-	-	34	13
OITA	1	-	11	2	-	-	27	15
MIYAZAKI	-	-	6	-	-	-	46	8
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	19	5	-	-	83	29
TOTAL	10	1	909	53	4	11	4,885	1,691
RATE								
Current	0.6	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.3	0.7	6.8	2.4
Previous	0.9	0.1			0.1	0.5		

See footnotes at end of table.



Weekly Report - 18 November 1950  
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PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	9	-	199	-	-	-	65	21
AOMORI	2	-	68	-	-	-	36	10
IWATE	5	-	46	1	-	-	15	6
MIYAGI	1	-	49	-	-	-	52	12
AKITA	2	-	51	-	-	-	25	5
YAMAGATA	4	-	31	-	1	-	54	13
FUKUSHIMA	3	-	58	-	1	-	45	18
IBARAKI	-	-	115	-	1	-	33	8
TOCHIGI	2	-	20	-	-	-	12	2
GUMMA	1	-	98	-	-	-	16	5
SAITAMA	14	-	216	1	-	1	29	9
CHIBA	-	-	52	-	-	-	30	12
TOKYO	19	-	857	5	2	-	163	33
KANAGAWA	7	-	228	2	-	-	46	13
NIIGATA	2	-	39	-	-	-	20	3
TOYAMA	-	-	36	-	1	-	14	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	12	1	-	-	9	2
FUKUI	-	-	51	-	-	-	3	2
YAMANASHI	4	-	20	1	-	-	8	4
NAGANO	9	1	278	3	-	-	14	1
GIFU	-	-	110	-	-	-	6	2
SHIZUOKA	4	-	96	2	1	-	28	6
AICHI	6	-	281	4	-	-	19	8
MIE	1	-	79	-	1	-	10	2
SHIGA	4	-	148	-	-	-	15	4
KYOTO	11	-	232	-	-	-	37	15
OSAKA	15	-	469	1	1	1	79	23
HYOGO	6	-	125	1	-	-	12	2
NARA	-	-	29	-	-	-	2	1
WAKAYAMA	1	1	20	1	-	-	7	4
TOTTORI	1	-	10	-	-	-	13	4
SHIMANE	1	-	52	-	-	-	5	2
OKAYAMA	1	-	58	-	-	-	4	-
HIROSHIMA	4	-	66	1	-	-	21	13
YAMAGUCHI	2	-	24	-	-	-	18	3
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	9	-	-	-	3	2
KAGAWA	2	-	11	1	-	-	5	-
EHIME	-	-	2	-	-	-	13	3
KOCHI	-	-	14	-	-	-	4	1
FUKUOKA	-	-	65	1	1	-	40	10
SAGA	-	-	5	1	-	-	7	2
NAGASAKI	-	-	15	-	-	-	11	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	6	-	-	-	11	5
OITA	1	-	5	-	-	-	7	-
MIYAZAKI	1	-	9	-	-	-	10	5
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	9	-	1	-	10	4
TOTAL	145	2	4,539	27	11	2	1,086	302
RATE								
Current	9.3	0.1	6.4	0.0	0.7	0.1	1.5	0.4
Previous	7.5	-			1.0	0.6		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 18 November 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPIING COUGH	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	89	2,260	53	3,309
AOMORI	6	572	20	1,373
IWATE	26	1,471	15	1,610
MIYAGI	29	686	29	1,420
AKITA	5	681	15	1,341
YAMAGATA	11	413	19	677
FUKUSHIMA	2	1,159	14	2,382
IBARAKI	-	405	4	3,477
TOCHIGI	2	1,351	9	1,257
GUMMA	8	1,917	15	1,984
SAITAMA	3	4,139	65	5,887
CHIBA	2	496	6	1,756
TOKYO	12	2,568	41	8,275
KANAGAWA	12	1,310	31	4,444
NIIGATA	4	778	38	3,119
TOYAMA	-	199	38	4,882
ISHIKAWA	-	68	5	1,360
FUKUI	21	1,569	8	1,522
YAMANASHI	-	298	5	1,148
NAGANO	-	2,224	89	3,531
GIFU	33	2,656	25	1,337
SHIZUOKA	2	2,003	25	4,551
AICHI	4	3,824	38	3,087
MIE	-	377	14	2,627
SHIGA	1	249	26	2,255
KYOTO	-	95	15	2,575
OSAKA	1	292	31	3,858
HYOGO	12	1,048	10	4,120
NARA	-	77	-	427
WAKAYAMA	-	124	5	1,866
TOTTORI	-	49	10	848
SHIMANE	-	24	19	1,380
OKAYAMA	23	1,789	6	1,710
HIROSHIMA	4	1,970	22	3,492
YAMAGUCHI	3	115	11	1,039
TOKUSHIMA	1	1,704	7	1,359
KAGAWA	1	2,445	11	1,652
EHIME	12	2,314	49	2,897
KOCHI	-	1,376	33	1,190
FUKUOKA	9	1,428	34	5,709
SAGA	5	437	24	1,832
NAGASAKI	6	654	26	2,421
KUMAMOTO	1	344	16	3,379
OITA	-	71	8	1,430
MIYAZAKI	-	398	17	2,523
KAGOSHIMA	6	890	17	1,602
TOTAL	356	51,317	1,018	115,920
RATE				
Current	23.0	71.9	65.6	162.5
Previous	34.2		75.4	

See footnotes at end of table.



PREFECTURE	TUBERCULOSIS		PNEUMONIA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	696	34,005	116	6,733
AOMORI	107	7,263	30	2,241
IWATE	103	8,635	53	3,323
MIYAGI	134	9,017	65	2,798
AKITA	123	6,609	45	2,202
YAMAGATA	111	6,631	24	1,947
FUKUSHIMA	169	7,383	16	3,279
IBARAKI	149	5,563	20	3,088
TOCHIGI	52	3,951	13	2,664
GUMMA	103	6,760	39	4,488
SAITAMA	371	12,814	125	8,409
CHIBA	120	8,860	22	1,840
TOKYO	1,328	53,914	48	4,721
KANAGAWA	405	16,777	41	3,501
NIIGATA	315	*9,126	52	3,848
TOYAMA	243	9,459	79	4,815
ISHIKAWA	98	6,068	30	1,498
FUKUI	96	5,077	19	1,659
YAMANASHI	48	2,367	8	1,215
NAGANO	264	10,053	60	5,322
GIFU	276	8,813	32	2,574
SHIZUOKA	240	10,164	26	3,021
AICHI	587	22,102	40	5,207
MIE	134	7,804	21	2,135
SHIGA	89	4,530	50	1,826
KYOTO	317	14,185	20	1,501
OSAKA	633	27,500	70	2,485
HYOGO	394	19,280	63	2,829
NARA	132	2,415	22	*712
WAKAYAMA	83	4,864	22	1,240
TOTTORI	24	3,181	13	819
SHIMANE	119	4,584	11	1,199
OKAYAMA	99	9,197	28	3,026
HIROSHIMA	324	13,094	48	3,352
YAMAGUCHI	200	7,537	12	1,219
TOKUSHIMA	83	3,292	30	1,306
KAGAWA	76	4,117	22	1,972
EHIME	183	6,499	61	3,626
KOCHI	67	3,147	4	1,148
FUKUOKA	469	21,386	56	3,978
SAGA	114	5,931	90	1,928
NAGASAKI	169	8,670	21	1,938
KUMAMOTO	256	7,396	68	3,103
OITA	107	5,645	7	1,325
MIYAZAKI	110	5,464	14	2,019
KAGOSHIMA	193	6,764	31	1,568
TOTAL	10,513	*468,893	1,787	*126,707
RATE				
Current	677.8	657.2	115.2	177.6
Previous	824.6		125.3	

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

PREFECTURE	INFLUENZA		POLIOMYELITIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Cumulative Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	2,949	3	175
AOMORI	-	14	-	24
IWATE	-	-	-	33
MIYAGI	-	6	2	93
AKITA	-	1,149	-	16
YAMAGATA	-	32	-	31
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	64
IBARAKI	-	1,160	-	61
TOCHIGI	-	27	1	37
GUMMA	-	404	1	102
SAITAMA	4	293	3	111
CHIBA	-	215	-	35
TOKYO	4	369	6	356
KANAGAWA	-	288	-	98
NIIGATA	-	781	4	53
TOYAMA	-	196	-	39
ISHIKAWA	-	98	-	22
FUKUI	-	572	2	25
YAMANASHI	-	263	-	31
NAGANO	-	173	2	47
GIFU	-	2,376	-	19
SHIZUOKA	3	467	-	103
AICHI	-	1,307	5	58
MIE	-	643	1	99
SHIGA	35	287	1	2
KYOTO	-	1,127	1	18
OSAKA	40	466	5	161
HYOGO	45	1,491	2	67
NARA	1	434	-	17
WAKAYAMA	301	602	3	35
TOTTORI	-	112	-	12
SHIMANE	34	654	-	9
OKAYAMA	320	760	2	58
HIROSHIMA	16	173	-	27
YAMAGUCHI	-	99	2	95
TOKUSHIMA	206	311	-	28
KAGAWA	87	197	-	14
EHIME	3	165	-	90
KOCHI	-	7	-	21
FUKUOKA	-	697	-	211
SAGA	111	994	-	28
NAGASAKI	-	163	-	14
KUMAMOTO	5	18	-	55
OITA	-	416	-	104
MIYAZAKI	-	72	1	114
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	29
<hr/>				
TOTAL	1,215	23,027	47	2,941
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	78.3	32.3	3.0	4.1
Previous	21.4		2.9	

See footnotes at end of table.



Weekly Report - 18 November 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	TETANUS		PUERPERAL INFECTION	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	39	-	51
AOMORI	-	28	-	24
IWATE	-	16	1	19
MIYAGI	-	31	-	12
AKITA	-	20	1	29
YAMAGATA	-	17	1	13
FUKUSHIMA	-	34	2	13
IBARAKI	3	100	-	15
TOCHIGI	3	37	1	13
GUMMA	-	67	-	23
SAITAMA	3	39	-	56
CHIBA	2	106	-	5
TOKYO	-	73	-	12
KANAGAWA	2	39	1	9
NIIGATA	4	24	-	19
TOYAMA	-	16	2	50
ISHIKAWA	1	15	-	7
FUKUI	-	5	-	13
YAMANASHI	-	27	-	15
NAGANO	1	50	2	21
GIFU	1	25	-	11
SHIZUOKA	1	56	-	16
AICHI	-	71	-	22
MIE	1	26	-	7
SHIGA	1	12	1	15
KYOTO	1	20	-	11
OSAKA	1	56	-	13
HYOGO	2	35	-	18
NARA	-	18	-	8
WAKAYAMA	-	13	-	3
TOTTORI	-	16	-	12
SHIMANE	-	17	-	9
OKAYAMA	-	29	-	10
HIROSHIMA	2	33	1	23
YAMAGUCHI	1	35	-	4
TOKUSHIMA	1	21	-	9
KAGAWA	-	29	-	6
EHIME	2	52	1	11
KOCHI	2	41	-	4
FUKUOKA	1	73	1	35
SAGA	-	23	1	10
NAGASAKI	3	24	-	7
KUMAMOTO	1	44	-	21
OITA	-	26	-	3
MIYAZAKI	1	51	3	21
KAGOSHIMA	2	59	-	14
<hr/>				
TOTAL	41	1,718	19	736
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	2.6	2.4	1.2	1.0
Previous	2.3		0.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 18 November  
Continued

PREFECTURE	RABIES		ANTHRAX	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	1	-	-
TOCHIGI	1	7	-	-
GUMMA	-	11	-	1
SAITAMA	-	9	-	-
CHIBA	-	8	-	-
TOKYO	-	7	-	1
KANAGAWA	-	8	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	2	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-
NAHA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	53	-	2
RATE				
Current	0.1	0.1	-	0.00
Previous	-	-	-	-

- See footnotes at end of table.



Weekly Report - 18 November 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	LEPROSY		TRACHOMA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	12	156	9,144
AOMORI	-	13	39	3,772
IWATE	-	22	18	5,742
MIYAGI	-	12	96	4,648
AKITA	-	15	50	6,239
YAMAGATA	-	5	73	3,221
FUKUSHIMA	-	11	24	1,916
IBARAKI	-	-	52	3,167
TOCHIGI	-	12	41	2,377
GUMMA	2	39	29	6,308
SAITAMA	2	8	380	5,494
CHIBA	-	-	35	2,923
TOKYO	-	31	81	5,593
KANAGAWA	-	6	160	5,297
NIIGATA	-	-	-	1,435
TOYAMA	-	-	20	1,539
ISHIKAWA	-	3	56	1,032
FUKUI	-	3	26	1,235
YAMANASHI	-	7	12	1,301
NAGANO	-	3	24	2,089
GIFU	-	12	40	1,628
SHIZUOKA	-	16	41	2,660
AICHI	-	31	58	8,995
MIE	-	11	4	1,428
SHIGA	-	10	4	1,103
KYOTO	-	26	34	1,240
OSAKA	-	7	96	5,726
HYOGO	-	23	29	7,210
NARA	-	4	18	*793
WAKAYAMA	1	7	23	1,982
TOTTORI	-	4	7	461
SHIMANE	-	3	13	542
OKAYAMA	-	11	37	2,319
HIROSHIMA	-	2	13	3,940
YAMAGUCHI	-	15	197	934
TOKUSHIMA	1	17	13	1,514
KAGAWA	-	3	8	1,671
EHIME	-	5	68	2,128
KOCHI	-	2	25	600
FUKUOKA	-	42	70	7,550
SAGA	-	2	75	1,499
NAGASAKI	1	12	9	2,420
KUMAMOTO	-	14	42	1,582
OITA	-	23	34	1,407
MIYAZAKI	-	22	14	1,364
KAGOSHIMA	-	6	13	1,633
TOTAL	7	536	2,356	*138,801
RATE				
Current	0.5	0.8	151.9	194.6
Previous	1.0		189.9	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 18 November 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	INFECTIOUS DIARRHEA		TSUTSUGAMUSHI DISEASE	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	19	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	1	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	18
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	2
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	9	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	4	-	-
CHIBA	-	1	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	2	1	*92
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	1	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	24	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	1	-	-
HYOGO	-	1	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	1	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	3	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	14	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	1	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	1	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	3	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	86	1	*112
RATE				
Current	-	0.1	0.1	0.2
Previous	0.3		0.1	

See footnotes at end of table.



## Weekly Report - 18 November 1950

Continued

PREFECTURE	SCHISTOSOMIASIS		FILARIASIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	1
IBARAKI	-	1	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	1	-	1
CHIBA	-	1	-	1
TOKYO	-	1	-	2
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	4	614	-	8
NAGANO	-	-	-	1
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	3
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MLE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	2
HYOGO	-	-	-	2
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	4
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	1
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	1
HIROSHIMA	-	75	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	2
KOCHI	-	-	-	2
FUKUOKA	-	74	-	2
SAGA	-	102	-	3
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	2
KUMAMOTO	-	1	-	13
OITA	-	-	-	2
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	12
KAGOSHIMA	-	1	-	25
TOTAL	4	871	-	97
RATE				
Current	0.3	1.2	-	0.1
Previous	0.8		0.3	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR  
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948 1949 AND 1950

Disease	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for First 46 Weeks		
	18 Nov 1950	12 Nov 1949	13 Nov 1948	1950	1949	1948
<b>Cases</b>						
Diphtheria	302	390	372	10,462	12,380	13,711
Dysentery	399	154	96	48,261	23,365	14,302
Typhoid Fever	47	115	138	4,592	5,852	8,497
Paratyphoid Fever	20	35	35	1,616	2,054	2,659
Smallpox	-	-	-	5	122	28
Typhus Fever	1	1	2	93	101	429
Malaria	10	22	26	969	3,618	4,780
Japanese "B"	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	4	2	-	4,885	1,268	7,208
Scarlet Fever	145	82	70	4,539	3,862	2,400
Epidemic Meningitis	11	16	14	1,086	1,365	1,923
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	356	627	480	51,317	160,341	49,531
Whooping Cough	1,018	1,359	675	115,920	113,793	47,592
Tuberculosis	10,513	7,937	6,607	468,893	417,418	339,450
Pneumonia	1,787	1,720	964	126,707	118,672	100,878
Influenza	1,215	7	22	23,027	1,932	2,645
Poliomyelitis	47	51	26	2,941	2,868	849
Yellow Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	41	52	53	1,718	1,937	1,722
Puerperal Infection	19	17	25	736	853	876
Rabies	1	-	1	53	64	35
Anthrax	-	-	-	2	10	4
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	3
Leprosy	7	22	16	536	696	641
Trachoma	2,356	2,492	1,841	138,801	161,278	136,929
Infectious Diarrhea	-	-	16	86	788	NA
Dengue Fever	-	-	-	-	5	6
Tsutsugamushi Disease	1	NA	NA	112	NA	NA
Schistosomiasis	4	NA	NA	871	NA	NA
Filariasis	-	NA	NA	97	NA	NA
<b>Deaths</b>						
Diphtheria	16	33	30	805	1,175	1,205
Dysentery	93	76	29	10,183	6,718	3,933
Typhoid Fever	4	17	15	534	741	1,014
Paratyphoid Fever	1	3	7	66	101	141
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	12	1
Typhus Fever	-	-	1	54	6	29
Malaria	1	1	1	53	60	37
Japanese "B"	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	11	-	72	1,691	433	2,921
Scarlet Fever	2	1	2	27	55	34
Epidemic Meningitis	2	7	7	302	405	485
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.



CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates for First 46 Weeks		
	18 Nov	12 Nov	13 Nov	1950	1949	1948
	1950	1949	1948			
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	19.5	25.1	24.3	14.7	17.4	19.4
Dysentery	25.7	9.9	6.3	67.6	32.8	20.3
Typhoid fever	3.0	7.4	9.0	6.4	8.2	12.0
Paratyphoid fever	1.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.9	3.8
Smallpox	-	-	-	0.0	0.2	0.0
Typhus fever	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.6
Malaria	0.6	1.4	1.7	1.4	5.1	6.8
Japanese "B"						
encephalitis	0.3	0.1	-	6.8	1.8	10.2
Scarlet fever	9.3	5.3	4.6	6.4	5.4	3.4
Epidemic meningitis	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.5	1.9	2.7
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	23.0	40.4	31.3	71.9	224.7	70.2
Whooping cough	65.6	87.6	44.0	162.5	159.5	67.5
Tuberculosis	677.8	511.8	430.7	657.2	525.1	481.1
Pneumonia	113.2	110.9	62.8	177.6	166.3	143.0
Influenza	78.3	0.5	1.4	32.3	2.7	3.7
Polio-myelitis	3.0	3.3	1.7	4.1	4.0	1.2
Yellow fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	2.6	3.4	3.5	2.4	2.7	2.4
Puerperal infection	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.2
Rabies	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Anthrax	-	-	-	0.00	0.0	0.0
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Leprosy	0.5	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.9
Trachoma	151.9	160.7	120.0	194.6	226.1	194.1
Infectious diarrhea	-	-	1.0	0.1	1.0	NA
Dengue fever	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Tsutsugamushi disease	0.1	NA	NA	0.2	NA	NA
Schistosomiasis	0.3	NA	NA	1.2	NA	NA
Filariasis	-	NA	NA	0.1	NA	NA
Death Rates						
Diphtheria	1.0	2.1	2.0	1.1	1.6	1.7
Dysentery	6.0	4.9	1.9	14.3	9.4	5.6
Typhoid fever	0.3	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.4
Paratyphoid fever	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.00
Typhus fever	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Malaria	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Japanese "B"						
encephalitis	0.7	-	4.7	2.4	0.6	4.1
Scarlet fever	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Epidemic meningitis	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 18 November 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	SYPHILIS		GONORRHEA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	104	6,095	234	10,402
AOMORI	16	1,218	13	1,522
IWATE	28	988	26	775
MIYAGI	18	1,539	25	1,680
AKITA	32	1,225	20	752
YAMAGATA	25	1,499	13	1,023
FUKUSHIMA	18	1,543	23	1,932
IBARAKI	48	1,296	25	1,120
TOCHIGI	33	1,599	68	1,827
GUMMA	29	1,681	35	1,820
SAITAMA	37	1,934	30	2,136
CHIBA	24	1,965	29	2,072
TOKYO	107	5,929	244	13,595
KANAGAWA	159	7,688	336	19,061
NIIGATA	52	2,072	69	1,360
TOYAMA	51	1,622	50	1,999
ISHIKAWA	9	995	28	1,388
FUKUI	6	882	14	1,332
YAMANASHI	7	560	11	594
NAGANO	28	1,646	23	1,724
GIFU	10	1,223	13	2,431
SHIZUOKA	37	2,332	64	2,982
AICHI	107	4,306	136	5,709
MIE	46	1,737	56	1,631
SHIGA	15	829	16	1,147
KYOTO	54	3,184	71	4,759
OSAKA	127	7,779	146	5,387
HYOGO	65	4,800	108	5,569
NARA	11	862	28	1,360
WAKAYAMA	13	1,536	51	2,329
TOTTORI	20	912	13	1,120
SHIMANE	7	507	8	484
OKAYAMA	39	2,311	54	2,363
HIROSHIMA	38	3,274	75	6,895
YAMAGUCHI	37	3,452	128	6,072
TOKUSHIMA	9	656	9	573
KAGAWA	12	993	19	1,002
EHIME	44	1,433	18	1,173
KOCHI	13	1,018	25	1,253
FUKUOKA	174	11,000	394	21,155
SAGA	34	1,906	42	2,185
NAGASAKI	133	4,674	97	4,090
KUMAMOTO	29	1,772	31	2,254
OITA	21	1,438	50	1,991
MIYAZAKI	12	1,022	21	1,484
KAGOSHIMA	27	1,345	22	2,158
TOTAL	1,965	110,277	3,011	157,670
RATE				
Current	126.7	154.6	194.1	221.0
Previous	145.5		243.4	

See footnotes at end of table.



Weekly Report - 18 November 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	10	603	-	11
AOMORI	3	76	1	1
IWATE	1	36	-	2
MIYAGI	-	72	-	-
AKITA	-	37	-	1
YAMAGATA	1	37	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	2	91	-	3
IBARAKI	4	142	-	-
TOCHIGI	4	94	-	-
GUMMA	-	128	-	4
SAITAMA	-	147	-	8
CHIBA	1	185	-	3
TOKYO	26	1,251	-	43
KANAGAWA	51	1,877	1	35
NIIGATA	3	88	-	5
TOYAMA	-	166	-	3
ISHIKAWA	3	135	-	19
FUKUI	1	81	-	5
YAMANASHI	-	50	-	1
NAGANO	2	58	-	2
GIFU	-	393	-	4
SHIZUOKA	2	192	-	7
AICHI	8	422	1	14
MIE	7	196	-	6
SHIGA	1	221	-	4
KYOTO	13	980	1	61
OSAKA	32	1,131	-	43
HYOGO	11	677	2	39
NARA	8	308	-	4
WAKAYAMA	4	252	-	8
TOTTORI	2	79	-	2
SHIMANE	-	36	1	1
OKAYAMA	3	365	-	5
HIROSHIMA	3	681	-	23
YAMAGUCHI	5	271	-	16
TOKUSHIMA	-	35	-	3
KAGAWA	1	100	-	3
EHIME	2	77	-	3
KOCHI	1	114	-	4
FUKUOKA	31	1,420	2	23
SAGA	-	91	-	1
NAGASAKI	23	323	1	7
KUMAMOTO	1	78	-	-
OITA	1	136	-	5
MIYAZAKI	-	35	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	2	84	-	7
<hr/>				
TOTAL	273	14,051	10	439
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	17.6	19.7	0.6	0.6
Previous	21.9		0.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBERS OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF  
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR  
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

DISEASES	WEEK ENDED			CUMULATIVE NUMBERS FOR FIRST 46 WEEKS		
	1950 18 Nov	1949 12 Nov	1948 13 Nov	1950	1949	1948
<u>NUMBERS</u>						
SYPHILIS	1,965	2,963	3,805	110,277	169,145	192,819
GONORRHEA	3,011	3,214	3,591	157,670	160,743	198,574
CHANCROID	273	336	613	14,051	19,893	33,089
LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	10	14	6	439	572	633
<u>RATES</u>						
SYPHILIS	126.7	191.0	248.1	154.6	237.1	273.3
GONORRHEA	194.1	207.2	234.1	221.0	225.3	281.4
CHANCROID	17.6	21.7	40.0	19.7	27.9	46.0
LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.9

FOOTNOTES:

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague, and there were also no cases or yellow fever, glanders, or dengue fever.
2. Rates are the numbers of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1949, and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. \* Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.



DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
IN JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 25 NOVEMBER, 1950

During the forty-seventh week, ended 25 November 1950, there were 17,267 cases of the 31 communicable diseases (exclusive of the four venereal diseases) now being reported compared with 18,433 cases reported for the same diseases last week. Some corrections were received this week for preceding weeks in the current year. Total for seven diseases (typhoid fever, typhus fever, malaria, Japanese "B" encephalitis, whooping cough, rabies and leprosy) were lower this week than in both last week and the forty-seventh week of last year, while totals for two (pneumonia and trachoma) were higher currently. No cases of cholera, plague, yellow fever, anthrax, glanders and oengue fever were reported either this week, last week, or in the forty-seventh week of 1949. There were more cases of tsutsugamushi, schistosomiasis and filariasis this week than last week. Data for these last three diseases are not available prior to the current year. Present totals for the remaining 13 diseases fell between those reported last week and in the forty-seventh week of last year.

Diphtheria cases this week (330) were 8 percent higher than in the preceding week (305). Deaths increased from 16 to 32. Cases were slightly less this week than in the same week in 1949 (335) and 17 percent less than the corresponding week of 1948 (396). Twenty prefectures reported increases this week, 19 decreases and the remaining 7 stayed the same. There was one prefecture with no cases this week while the remaining 45 prefectures had cases ranging from 1 to 23. The current and cumulative case rates were 21.3 and 14.8 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 2.1 and 1.1.

The number of dysentery cases this week (282) was 30 percent less than last week (402). There was an increase in deaths from 98 to 100. The present case figure was three times as high as that (93) recorded for the same week of last year and that (95) of the corresponding week of 1948. There were decreases from last week in 22 prefectures, increases in 13 and 6 remained the same. The remaining five prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Six additional prefectures also reported no cases this week, 34 prefectures had cases ranging from 1 to 17 while the remaining prefecture (Tokyo) with 72 cases accounted for one-fourth of the total. Of the total dysentery reported this week, 276 cases and all 100 deaths were listed as bacillary and the remaining 6 cases as amebic. The current and cumulative case rates for all dysentery were 18.2 and 66.6 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 6.4 and 14.1.

There were 45 cases of typhoid fever this week compared with 47 cases last week. Deaths increased from 4 to 5. This week's case total was about half the rate (93) recorded for the same period of last year and one-third of the corresponding 1948 total (135). Increases occurred in 16 of the prefectures, decreases in 15 and no change in 5. No cases have been reported for two weeks or longer in the remaining 10. Twenty-five prefectures currently reported from one to six cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.9 and 6.4 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.3 and 0.7.

Paratyphoid fever cases decreased from 20 cases last week to 18 currently and deaths from one to zero. There were 19 cases in the forty-seventh week of last year and 33 in the corresponding week of 1948. There have been no cases reported for two weeks or longer in about two-thirds of the prefectures (30). Cases increased in 8, decreased in 7 and stayed the same in one prefecture. This week's cases occurred in 10 of the prefectures, from one to seven each. Current and cumulative case rates were 1.2 and 2.2 respectively while the cumulative death rate was 0.1.

There were no smallpox cases or deaths this week or last and no deaths have been reported this year. There was one case in the forty-seventh week of last year and none in the corresponding week of 1948. The cumulative case rate as of 25 November 1950 was less than 0.1.

There were no cases of typhus fever reported this week as against one case last week. There have been no deaths since July. There was one case reported in the forty-seventh week of 1949 and two cases in the same period of 1948. The cumulative case rate was 1.3 the corresponding death rate 0.1.



There were 8 cases of malaria reported this week compared with 10 last week. There was the same number of deaths (1) both weeks. During the forty-seventh weeks of last year and 1948 there were 17 and 24 cases respectively. About two-thirds (31) of the prefectures have reported no cases for at least two weeks. Eight prefectures reported fewer cases this week than last week, five more and two remained the same. Seven prefectures with one or two cases each accounted for this week's total. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.5 and 1.3 respectively, the corresponding death rates, both 0.1.

There were no Japanese "B" encephalitis cases this week compared with 4 last week and deaths decreased from 11 to 5. Cases numbered 11 during the forty-seventh week of last year and zero in the same period of 1948. The cumulative case rate was 6.7 and the current and cumulative death rates were 0.3 and 2.3 respectively.

The number of scarlet fever cases decreased about 20 percent, from 144 last week to 117 this week. There were no deaths this week and two last week. Current cases were about 10 percent higher than in the corresponding week of 1949 (105) and over twice as great as the corresponding week of 1948 (55). More prefectures reported decreases (22) than increases (6), while 5 remained the same. There were 13 prefectures which have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Tokyo-to with 33 cases accounted for over one-fourth of the current total. The remaining 24 prefectures reporting currently had cases ranging from 1 to 12. Current and cumulative case rates were 7.5 and 6.4 respectively. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

There were 12 epidemic meningitis cases and 6 deaths reported this week compared with 11 cases and 2 deaths last week. During the forty-seventh weeks of both last year and 1948 there were also 12 cases. No cases have been reported in about two-thirds (30) of the prefectures for two weeks or longer. Increases over last week were shown by 7 prefectures and decreases by 6. Numbers stayed the same in the remaining 3. There were 10 prefectures reporting cases this week one or two each. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.8 and 1.5 respectively, the corresponding death rates were both 0.4.

The number of measles cases was 46 percent greater this week (519) than last week (356). It was 14 percent below the figure (606) recorded for the like period of 1949 and 7 percent below the corresponding week of 1948 (560). There were decreases in 16 prefectures increases in 14 and no change in 6. Ten prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. There were marked increases in Hokkaido (from 89 to 164) and Iwate (26 to 92). These two prefectures together accounted for nearly one-half of the current total. In the other 29 prefectures reporting this week cases ranged from 1 to 65 each. The current and cumulative case rates were 33.5 and 71.1 respectively.

Whooping cough cases (937) decreased 8 percent from last week (1,018). They were nearly 40 percent fewer than in the same week of last year (1,538) but 35 percent higher than the corresponding 1948 total (692). There were decreases in about half (24) of the prefectures, increases in 18 and no change in 4. In the 45 prefectures reporting this week cases ranged from 1 to 79 each. The current and cumulative case rate were 60.4 and 160.3 respectively.

There were 9,683 cases of tuberculosis reported this week compared with 10,603 cases last week, a decrease of nearly 10 percent. Cases in the present week were about 30 percent higher than those (7,513) in the same period of 1949 and about 50 percent higher than in the corresponding 1948 week (6,499). Twenty-nine prefectures reported decreases from last week, 16 increases and one stayed the same. The greatest change was an increase in Hyogo Prefecture from 394 to 682 cases. Tokyo-to (1,209) and Hokkaido (806) together accounted for about one-fifth of the current total. In the remaining 44 prefectures cases ranged from 34 to 682. Ninety percent of all tuberculosis cases reported this week were designated as respiratory tuberculosis (8,678). The current and cumulative case rates for all forms of tuberculosis were 624.3 and 656.6 respectively.

The number of pneumonia cases (1,984) was 11 percent higher than in the preceding week (1,787). There were 1,965 cases in the same week of 1949 but the current figure was 80 percent greater than the corresponding figure of 1948 (1,101).



There were increases from last week in 29 prefectures, decreases in 16 and no change in one. Cases increased from 53 to 115 in Iwate Prefecture, while a comparable decrease (from 125 to 67) occurred in Saitama Prefecture, Iwate (115 cases) and Hokkaido (107 cases) accounted for 11 percent of the current total, case figures in the remaining 44 prefectures ranged from 5 to 98. The current and cumulative case rates were 127.9 and 176.5 respectively.

There were 645 cases of influenza reported this week, 47 percent less than last week (1,215). During the forty-seventh weeks of 1949 and 1948 there were 10 and 9 cases respectively. One-half (23) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks, 14 had fewer cases and 9 had more. There were three large decreases, Okayama Prefecture (from 320 cases to 56), Tokushima (from 206 to zero) and Wakayama (from 301 to 144). There was only one comparable increase, in Hyogo (from 45 to 275). Hyogo (275) and Wakayama (144) accounted for almost two-thirds of all cases reported. One case was reported from the Kanto area, in Tochigi, and none in northern Japan. In addition to Hyogo and Wakayama, 12 other prefectures in southern Japan reported from 1 to 56 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 41.6 and 32.5 respectively.

Poliomyelitis cases this week (40) were slightly lower than last week (47). There were 33 cases last year at this time and 18 during the same period of 1948. There were increases in 18 prefectures, decreases in 13, and 2 stayed the same. No cases have been reported for two or more weeks in 13 prefectures. Twenty-three prefectures currently reported from one to five cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.6 and 4.1 respectively.

There were 42 cases of tetanus this week compared with 38 last week and 47 and 33 cases respectively during the forty-seventh weeks of 1949 and 1948. There were increases over last week in 14 prefectures, decreases in 12 and 9 remained the same. Eleven prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. There were five current cases in Tokyo-to and four in Saitama, while 34 additional prefectures had one or two cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.7 and 2.4 respectively.

Puerperal infection cases decreased from 19 last week to 12 currently. During the forty-seventh weeks of last year and 1948 there were 8 and 12 cases respectively. Twenty-four prefectures have reported no cases for at least two weeks, 13 reported fewer and 9 more. There were three current cases in Nagano Prefecture, and nine other prefectures had one each. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.8 and 1.0 respectively.

There were no cases of rabies this week compared with one last week, three in the forty-seventh week of 1949 and one in 1948 for the same period. The cumulative case rate was 0.1.

There has been no anthrax reported since mid-July, and there were also no cases reported for the forty-seventh week's of 1949 and 1948. The cumulative rate as of 25 November 1950 was less than 0.1.

Four cases of leprosy were reported currently compared with 7 last week. There were 16 and 9 cases respectively during the forty-seventh weeks of last year and 1948. Three prefectures with one or two cases each accounted for the present total. Current and cumulative case rates were 0.3 and 0.8 respectively.

The number of trachoma cases increased 7 percent, from 2,393 last week to 2,563 this week. Current cases were almost the same as those (2,510) recorded for the same week of 1949 but 28 percent more than the corresponding 1948 total (2,008). Twenty-six prefectures reported decreases and 20 increases. Current prefectural totals ranged from 1 to 319. The current and cumulative case rates were 165.3 and 194.0 respectively.

There were two cases of infectious diarrhea reported this week compared with no cases for last week or the forty-seventh weeks of both 1949 and 1948. Aichi Prefecture reported both cases. The current and cumulative case rates were both 0.1.

Four cases of tsutsugamushi were reported this week by Niigata Prefecture compared with one last week. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.3 and 0.3 respectively.

Schistosomiasis increased from 4 cases last week to 16 cases this week. Fukuoka accounted for nine, Saga for 5 and Yamanashi for the remaining 2. These three prefectures have accounted for over 90 percent of all cases recorded this year. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.0 and 1.2 respectively.

There were four cases of filariasis reported this week compared with none last week. Two occurred in Kumamoto and one each in Tokyo-to and Nagasaki. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.3 and 0.1 respectively.

The four venereal diseases accounted for 5,213 cases this week compared with 5,259 cases last week. Current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases this week were 1,774 and 112,051 respectively; gonorrhea, 3,111 and 160,781; chancroid, 325 and 14,376; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 3 and 442. Syphilis and lymphogranuloma venereum, were lower currently than last week (1,965 and 10 respectively) while gonorrhea and chancroid were higher currently (3,011 and 273). All totals except gonorrhea were lower currently than in the same week of last year (syphilis, 2,624; gonorrhea, 2,916; chancroid, 331; lymphogranuloma venereum 15). Current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases as of 25 November 1950 were: syphilis, 114.4 and 153.7 respectively; gonorrhea, 200.6 and 220.6; chancroid 21.0 and 19.7; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 0.2 and 0.6.



SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM  
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN  
WEEK ENDED 25 NOVEMBER 1950

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	23	2	612	48	11	1	1,139	105
AOMORI	11	3	283	37	-	-	272	50
IWATE	3	-	*237	23	1	-	*632	*134
MIYAGI	5	-	240	7	8	3	875	144
AKITA	4	-	321	16	1	-	397	120
YAMAGATA	7	-	152	8	2	1	602	90
FUKUSHIMA	20	3	307	30	6	1	1,470	347
IBARAKI	2	-	122	4	12	6	1,504	603
TOCHIGI	1	-	185	16	1	1	1,672	499
GUMMA	5	-	*109	9	12	3	3,030	593
SAITAMA	6	-	289	15	17	4	3,998	1,115
CHIBA	5	-	125	19	12	6	1,773	559
TOKYO	18	1	640	49	72	10	7,423	1,012
KANAGAWA	2	-	226	16	17	3	2,567	290
NIIGATA	13	2	465	27	5	3	*3,091	*439
TOYAMA	4	1	147	10	1	-	481	103
ISHIKAWA	2	-	188	16	4	1	681	68
FUKUI	4	-	108	5	-	-	116	29
YAMANASHI	3	-	37	4	1	1	243	48
NAGANO	3	-	154	9	-	-	522	93
GIFU	3	-	92	11	5	8	1,013	288
SHIZUOKA	4	-	164	11	13	20	2,197	414
AICHI	8	1	299	13	12	8	2,539	623
MIE	5	-	140	11	4	4	583	150
SHIGA	2	-	65	4	-	-	64	16
KYOTO	13	2	221	18	6	1	691	109
OSAKA	21	3	455	43	11	2	1,426	184
HYOGO	9	-	366	28	15	-	1,151	217
NARA	1	-	73	6	1	-	58	8
WAKAYAMA	2	-	67	3	1	-	116	32
TOTTORI	3	1	44	6	3	-	99	40
SHIMANE	6	-	217	8	-	-	205	82
OKAYAMA	2	-	*115	7	1	2	302	105
HIROSHIMA	12	1	351	19	3	2	646	202
YAMAGUCHI	8	-	287	14	1	-	270	104
TOKUSHIMA	1	1	114	17	-	-	163	83
KAGAWA	-	-	53	3	-	-	*404	137
EHIME	2	-	156	16	5	-	531	143
KOCHI	2	-	63	10	-	-	232	79
FUKUOKA	17	1	775	54	9	3	1,329	245
SAGA	12	2	224	16	-	-	190	33
NAGASAKI	10	-	351	13	-	-	226	23
KUMAMOTO	5	1	197	18	2	4	732	214
OITA	10	-	226	29	-	-	253	103
MIYAZAKI	12	1	386	39	5	1	322	78
KAGOSHIMA	19	6	345	52	2	1	318	136
<hr/>								
TOTAL	330	32	*10,793	837	282	100	*48,548	*10,289
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	21.3	2.1	14.8	1.1	18.2	6.4	56.6	14.1
Previous	19.7	1.0			25.9	6.3		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 25 November 1950  
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PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAILO	-	-	169	18	-	-	105	6
AOMORI	-	-	90	7	-	-	40	2
IWATE	-	-	62	5	-	-	24	1
MIYAGI	2	1	161	22	-	-	70	2
AKITA	-	1	37	11	-	-	15	1
YAMAGATA	1	1	47	8	1	-	22	1
FUKUSHIMA	2	-	95	6	-	-	36	1
IBARAKI	1	1	77	10	-	-	39	2
TOCHIGI	1	-	60	8	-	-	16	2
GUMMA	-	-	74	7	3	-	66	5
SAITAMA	1	-	193	24	1	-	52	4
CHIBA	1	-	119	17	-	-	17	-
TOKYO	4	-	609	69	7	-	347	5
KANAGAWA	-	-	205	15	1	-	54	1
NIIGATA	3	-	199	19	-	-	63	1
TOYAMA	1	1	73	8	-	-	45	2
ISHIKAWA	-	-	37	9	1	-	10	1
FUKUI	1	-	60	2	-	-	11	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	17	1	-	-	20	-
NAGANO	1	-	51	7	-	-	9	1
GIFU	-	-	143	15	-	-	31	1
SHIZUOKA	2	-	152	12	-	-	46	3
AICHI	1	-	201	28	-	-	44	1
MIE	-	-	157	20	1	-	19	1
SHIGA	-	-	40	6	-	-	4	-
KYOTO	1	-	136	13	-	-	13	-
OSAKA	3	-	251	39	-	-	99	2
HYOGO	6	-	226	22	-	-	34	3
NARA	-	-	77	8	1	-	8	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	60	13	-	-	28	2
TOTTORI	-	-	14	-	-	-	8	-
SHIMANE	1	-	57	5	-	-	12	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	79	14	-	-	5	1
HIROSHIMA	4	-	163	13	-	-	57	6
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	35	5	-	-	14	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	76	15	-	-	37	4
KAGAWA	1	-	23	1	-	-	18	2
EHIME	-	-	39	4	-	-	3	-
KOCHI	3	-	69	13	1	-	11	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	84	5	-	-	39	1
SAGA	-	-	14	-	-	-	7	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	38	2	-	-	4	-
KUMAMOTO	1	-	30	6	1	-	17	-
OITA	1	-	14	3	-	-	3	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	21	2	-	-	9	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	3	2	-	-	3	-
<hr/>								
TOTAL	45	5	4,637	539	18	-	1,634	66
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	2.9	0.3	6.4	0.7	1.2	-	2.2	0.1
Previous	3.0	0.3			1.3	0.1		

See footnotes at end of table.



PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	3
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	1
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	1
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	1
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	-	-	231	20
KANAGAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	423	23
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	5	-	-	-	934	54
RATE								
Current	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	1.3	0.1
Previous	-	-	-	-	0.1	6	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	17	1	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	9	-	-	-	31	19
IWATE	-	-	4	1	-	-	28	15
MIYAGI	-	-	5	1	-	-	71	32
AKITA	-	-	10	1	-	-	96	52
YAMAGATA	1	1	7	1	-	-	187	68
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	11	1	-	-	12	-
IBARAKI	-	-	19	2	-	-	138	51
TOCHIGI	-	-	7	-	-	-	37	10
GUMMA	1	-	16	3	-	-	42	23
SAITAMA	-	-	21	1	-	-	80	32
CHIBA	-	-	14	-	-	-	41	5
TOKYO	-	-	57	6	-	1	1,169	289
KANAGAWA	-	-	15	1	-	-	273	60
NIIGATA	-	-	8	-	-	-	124	61
TOYAMA	-	-	13	-	-	-	93	17
ISHIKAWA	-	-	15	4	-	-	75	29
FUKUI	-	-	17	1	-	-	38	15
YAMANASHI	-	-	10	-	-	-	51	-
NAGANO	-	-	8	1	-	-	250	81
GIFU	-	-	17	3	-	-	43	11
SHIZUOKA	1	-	8	-	-	2	160	68
AICHI	-	-	53	1	-	-	99	21
MIE	-	-	34	-	-	1	20	10
SHIGA	1	-	290	-	-	-	9	2
KYOTO	-	-	22	1	-	-	51	24
OSAKA	-	-	11	-	-	-	205	101
HYOGO	-	-	24	4	-	-	262	139
NARA	-	-	6	1	-	-	26	8
WAKAYAMA	-	-	6	-	-	-	54	30
TOTTORI	-	-	5	-	-	-	36	11
SHIMANE	1	-	5	-	-	-	89	38
OKAYAMA	-	-	17	1	-	-	196	73
HIROSHIMA	1	-	21	2	-	-	150	63
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	16	-	-	-	113	64
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	6	-	-	-	16	7
KAGAWA	-	-	4	1	-	-	24	15
EHIME	-	-	11	1	-	-	54	22
KOCHI	-	-	6	1	-	-	41	20
FUKUOKA	2	-	44	3	-	1	111	29
SAGA	-	-	13	-	-	-	35	16
NAGASAKI	-	-	25	-	-	-	5	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	14	3	-	-	34	13
OITA	-	-	11	2	-	-	27	15
MIYAZAKI	-	-	6	-	-	-	46	8
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	19	5	-	-	83	29
<hr/>								
TOTAL	8	1	977	54	-	5	4,985	1,696
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	0.5	0.1	1.3	0.1	-	0.3	6.7	2.3
Previous	0.6	0.1			0.3	0.7		

See footnotes at end of table.



PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	6	-	205	-	-	-	65	21
AOMORI	1	-	69	-	-	1	36	11
IVATE	3	-	49	1	-	-	15	6
MIYAGI	-	-	49	-	1	-	53	12
AKITA	1	-	52	-	-	-	25	5
YAMAGATA	-	-	35	-	-	-	5	13
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	58	-	1	1	46	19
IBARAKI	-	-	115	-	1	-	34	8
TOCHIGI	-	-	20	-	-	-	12	2
GUMMA	-	-	98	-	-	-	16	5
SANTAMA	12	-	338	1	-	-	29	9
CHIBA	-	-	52	-	-	-	30	12
TOKYO	33	-	890	5	-	-	163	33
KANAGAWA	5	-	233	2	-	-	46	13
NIIGATA	4	-	43	-	1	-	21	3
TOYAMA	-	-	36	-	-	-	14	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	12	1	-	-	9	2
FUKUI	-	-	51	-	-	-	3	2
YAMANASHI	1	-	81	1	-	-	8	4
NAGANO	3	-	281	3	-	-	14	1
GIFU	2	-	112	-	-	-	6	2
SHIZUOKA	4	-	100	2	-	1	28	7
AICHI	6	-	287	4	1	-	20	8
MIE	2	-	81	-	-	-	10	2
SHIGA	1	-	149	-	-	-	15	4
KYOTO	4	-	236	-	-	-	37	15
OSAKA	10	-	479	1	2	-	81	23
HYOGO	4	-	129	1	-	-	13	2
NARA	1	-	30	-	-	-	2	1
WAKAYAMA	-	-	20	1	-	-	7	4
TOTTORI	-	-	10	-	-	-	13	4
SHIMANE	1	-	53	-	-	-	5	2
OKAYAMA	-	-	*57	-	-	-	4	-
HIROSHIMA	4	-	70	1	2	-	23	13
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	25	-	1	-	19	3
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	9	-	-	-	3	2
KAGAWA	1	-	12	1	-	-	5	-
EHIME	-	-	8	-	-	-	13	3
KOCHI	-	-	14	-	-	-	4	1
FUKUOKA	3	-	68	1	1	2	41	12
SAGA	-	-	5	1	1	-	8	2
NAGASAKI	-	-	15	-	-	-	11	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	6	-	-	-	11	5
OITA	-	-	5	-	-	-	7	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	9	-	-	-	10	5
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	9	-	-	1	10	5
TOTAL	117	-	*4,655	27	12	6	1,098	308
RATE								
Current	7.5	-	6.4	0.0	0.8	0.4	1.5	0.4
Previous	9.3	0.1			0.7	0.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPIING COUGH	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	164	2,424	45	3,354
AOMORI	3	575	23	1,396
IWATE	92	1,563	30	1,640
MIYAGI	18	704	30	1,450
AKITA	-	681	3	1,344
YAMAGATA	4	417	16	693
FUKUSHIMA	2	1,161	16	2,398
IBARAKI	1	406	12	3,489
TOCHIGI	-	1,351	2	1,259
GUMMA	6	1,923	13	1,997
SAITAMA	1	4,140	26	5,913
CHIBA	1	497	1	1,757
TOKYO	23	2,591	41	8,316
KANAGAWA	9	1,319	36	4,480
NIIGATA	10	788	45	3,164
TOYAMA	4	203	38	4,920
ISHIKAWA	-	68	-	1,360
FUKUI	65	1,634	47	1,569
YAMANASHI	-	298	5	1,153
NAGANO	-	2,224	79	3,610
GIFU	9	2,665	14	1,351
SHIZUOKA	4	2,007	17	4,568
AICHI	23	3,847	31	3,118
MIE	-	377	8	2,635
SHIGA	1	250	20	2,275
KYOTO	-	95	28	2,603
OSAKA	-	292	24	3,882
HYOGO	13	1,061	13	4,133
NARA	-	77	2	429
WAKAYAMA	-	124	16	1,882
TOTTORI	-	49	6	854
SHIMANE	1	25	15	1,395
OKAYAMA	40	1,829	6	1,716
HIROSHIMA	1	1,971	17	3,509
YAMAGUCHI	-	115	2	1,041
TOKUSHIMA	2	1,706	8	1,367
KAGAWA	1	2,446	13	1,665
EHIME	2	2,316	22	2,919
KOCHI	2	1,378	12	1,202
FUKUOKA	5	1,433	46	5,755
SAGA	5	442	14	1,846
NAGASAKI	6	660	23	2,444
KUMAMOTO	1	345	34	3,413
OITA	-	71	9	1,439
MIYAZAKI	-	398	21	2,544
KAGOSHIMA	-	890	8	1,610
<hr/>				
TOTAL	519	51,836	937	116,857
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	33.5	71.5	60.4	160.3
Previous	23.0		65.6	

See footnotes at end of table.



Weekly Report - 25 November 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	TUBERCULOSIS		PNEUMONIA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	806	34,811	107	6,840
AOMORI	84	7,347	37	2,278
IWATE	157	8,792	115	3,498
MIYAGI	166	9,183	43	2,841
AKITA	49	6,658	33	2,235
YAMAGATA	86	6,717	29	1,976
FUKUSHIMA	117	7,500	28	3,307
IBARAKI	154	5,717	32	3,120
TOCHIGI	47	3,998	7	2,671
GUMMA	90	6,850	42	4,530
SAITAMA	204	13,018	67	8,476
CHIBA	206	9,066	17	1,857
TOKYO	1,209	55,123	68	4,789
KANAGAWA	387	17,164	42	3,543
NIIGATA	126	9,252	48	3,896
TOYAMA	160	9,619	96	4,911
ISHIKAWA	45	6,113	22	1,520
FUKUI	229	5,306	61	1,720
YAMANASHI	57	2,424	8	1,223
NAGANO	227	10,280	74	5,396
Gifu	93	8,906	21	2,595
SHIZUOKA	200	10,364	16	3,037
AICHI	510	22,612	56	5,263
MIE	201	8,005	40	2,175
SHIGA	84	4,614	64	1,890
KYOTO	317	14,502	53	1,554
OSAKA	600	28,100	78	2,563
HYOGO	682	19,962	68	3,897
NARA	72	2,487	21	733
WAKAYAMA	99	4,963	25	1,265
TOTTORI	34	*3,305	19	838
SHIMANE	57	4,641	13	1,212
OKAYAMA	175	9,372	62	3,088
HIROSHIMA	219	13,313	67	3,419
YAMANASHI	102	7,639	5	1,224
TOKUSHIMA	84	3,376	29	1,335
KAGAWA	105	4,222	31	2,003
EHIME	113	6,612	44	3,670
KOCHI	109	3,256	12	1,160
FUKUOKA	357	21,743	58	4,036
SAGA	100	6,031	98	2,026
NAGASAKI	247	8,917	35	1,973
KUMAMOTO	159	7,555	47	3,150
OITA	65	5,710	10	1,335
MIYAZAKI	198	6,662	17	2,036
KAGOSHIMA	95	6,859	19	1,587
TOTAL	9,683	*478,666	1,984	128,691
RATE				
Current	624.3	656.6	127.9	176.5
Previous	683.6		115.2	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 25 November 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	INFLUENZA		POLIOMYELITIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	2,949	-	175
AOMORI	-	14	-	24
IWATE	-	-	-	33
MIYAGI	-	6	3	96
AKITA	-	1,149	-	16
YAMAGATA	-	32	1	32
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	64
IBARAKI	-	1,160	4	65
TOCHIGI	1	28	-	37
GUMMA	-	404	-	102
SAITAMA	-	293	2	113
CHIBA	-	215	-	35
TOKYO	-	369	5	361
KANAGAWA	-	288	1	99
NIIGATA	-	781	5	58
TOYAMA	-	196	1	40
ISHIKAWA	-	98	-	22
FUKUI	-	572	1	26
YAMANASHI	-	263	-	31
NAGANO	-	173	-	47
GIFU	-	2,376	1	20
SHIZUOKA	-	467	-	103
AICHI	1	1,308	-	58
MIE	6	649	2	101
SHIGA	7	294	-	2
KYOTO	5	1,132	1	19
OSAKA	17	483	-	161
HYOGO	275	1,766	-	67
NARA	-	434	-	17
WAKAYAMA	144	746	-	35
TOTTORI	-	112	-	12
SHIMANE	-	654	1	10
OKAYAMA	56	816	-	58
HIROSHIMA	-	173	1	28
YAMAGUCHI	8	107	2	97
TOKUSHIMA	-	311	1	29
KAGAWA	23	220	1	15
EHIME	12	177	1	91
KOCHI	-	7	-	21
FUKUOKA	36	733	1	212
SAGA	30	1,024	1	29
NAGASAKI	24	187	1	15
KUMAMOTO	-	18	1	56
OITA	-	416	-	104
MIYAZAKI	-	72	2	116
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	29
<hr/>				
TOTAL	645	23,672	40	2,981
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	41.6	32.5	2.6	4.1
Previous	78.3		3.0	

See footnotes at end of table.



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PREFECTURE	TETANUS		PUERPERAL INFECTION	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	39	-	51
AOMORI	2	30	-	24
IWATE	1	17	-	19
MIYAGI	-	31	-	12
AKITA	-	20	-	29
YAMAGATA	1	18	-	13
FUKUSHIMA	1	35	-	13
IBARAKI	2	102	1	16
TOCHIGI	-	37	-	13
GUMMA	-	67	-	23
SAITAMA	4	73	1	57
CHIBA	2	108	-	5
TOKYO	5	78	1	13
KANAGAWA	1	40	-	9
NIIGATA	-	*21	1	20
TOYAMA	-	16	1	51
ISHIKAWA	-	15	-	7
FUKUI	-	5	-	13
YAMANASHI	-	27	-	15
NAGANO	2	52	3	24
GIFU	2	27	1	12
SHIZUOKA	1	57	-	16
AICHI	1	72	-	22
MIE	1	27	-	7
SHIGA	1	13	-	15
KYOTO	1	21	-	11
OSAKA	1	57	-	13
HYOGO	2	37	1	19
NARA	-	18	-	2
WAKAYAMA	1	14	-	3
TOTTORI	-	16	-	12
SHIMANE	-	17	-	9
OKAYAMA	-	29	-	10
HIROSHIMA	-	33	-	23
YAMAGUCHI	-	35	-	4
TOKUSHIMA	-	21	1	10
KAGAWA	2	31	-	6
EHIME	2	54	-	11
KOCHI	-	41	-	4
FUKUOKA	-	73	-	35
SAGA	1	24	-	10
NAGASAKI	2	26	-	7
KUMAMOTO	1	45	-	21
OITA	1	27	-	3
MIYAZAKI	-	51	-	21
KAGOSHIMA	1	60	1	15
<hr/>				
TOTAL	42	*1,757	12	748
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	2.7	2.4	0.8	1.0
Previous	2.5		1.2	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 25 November 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	RABIES		ANTHRAX	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	1	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	7	-	-
GUMMA	-	11	-	1
SAITAMA	-	9	-	-
CHIBA	-	8	-	-
TOKYO	-	7	-	1
KANAGAWA	-	8	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	2	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	53	-	2
RATE				
Current	-	0.1	-	0.00
Previous	0.1		-	

See footnotes at end of table.



Weekly Report - 25 November 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	LEPROSY		TRACHOMA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	12	115	9,259
AOMORI	1	14	54	3,826
IWATE	-	22	319	6,061
MIYAGI	-	12	67	4,715
AKITA	-	15	22	6,261
YAMAGATA	-	5	214	3,435
FUKUSHIMA	-	11	21	1,937
IBARAKI	-	4	19	3,186
TOCHIGI	-	12	1	2,378
GUMMA	-	39	45	6,353
SAITAMA	-	8	123	5,617
CHIBA	-	-	42	2,965
TOKYO	-	31	77	5,670
KANAGAWA	-	6	40	5,337
NIIGATA	-	-	21	*1,493
TOYAMA	-	-	30	1,569
ISHIKAWA	-	3	6	1,038
FUKUI	2	5	43	1,278
YAMANASHI	-	7	5	1,306
NAGANO	-	3	13	2,102
GIFU	-	12	6	1,634
SHIZUOKA	-	16	23	2,683
AICHI	-	31	143	9,138
MIE	-	11	12	1,440
SHIGA	-	10	11	1,114
KYOTO	-	26	35	1,275
OSAKA	-	7	170	5,896
HYOGO	-	23	70	7,280
NARA	-	4	5	798
WAKAYAMA	-	7	309	2,291
TOTTORI	-	4	11	472
SHIMANE	-	3	10	552
OKAYAMA	-	11	15	2,334
HIROSHIMA	-	*15	66	4,006
YAMAGUCHI	-	15	5	939
TOKUSHIMA	-	17	3	1,517
KAGAWA	-	3	12	1,683
EHIME	-	5	16	2,144
KOCHI	-	2	7	607
FUKUOKA	-	42	130	7,680
SAGA	-	2	5	1,504
NAGASAKI	1	13	89	2,509
KUMAMOTO	-	14	20	1,602
OITA	-	23	98	1,505
MIYAZAKI	-	22	13	1,377
KAGOSHIMA	-	6	2	1,635
TOTAL	4	*553	2,563	*141,401
RATE				
Current	0.3	0.8	165.3	194.0
Previous	0.5		154.3	

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

PREFECTURE	INFECTIOUS DIARRHEA		TSUTSUGAMUSHI DISEASE	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	19	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	1	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	2
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	9	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	4	-	-
CHIBA	-	1	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	2	4	96
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	1	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-
AICHI	2	26	-	-
MIÉ	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	1	-	-
HYOGO	-	1	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	1	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	3	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	14	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	1	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	1	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	3	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2	88	4	116
RATE				
Current	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
Previous	-	-	0.1	-

See footnotes at end of table.



PREFECTURE	SCHISTOSOMIASIS		FILARIASIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	1
IBARAKI	-	1	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	1	-	1
CHIBA	-	1	-	1
TOKYO	-	1	1	3
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	2	616	-	8
NAGANO	-	-	-	1
Gifu	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	3
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MIÉ	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	2
HYOGO	-	-	-	2
NAHA	-	-	-	-
NAKAYAMA	-	-	-	4
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	1
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	1
HIROSHIMA	-	75	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	8
KOCHI	-	-	-	2
FUKUOKA	9	83	-	2
SAGA	5	107	-	3
NAGASAKI	-	-	1	3
KUMAMOTO	-	1	2	15
OITA	-	-	-	2
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	12
KAGOSHIMA	-	1	-	25
TOTAL	16	887	4	101
RATE				
Current	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.1
Previous	0.3		-	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR  
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for First 47 Weeks		
	25 Nov 1950	19 Nov 1949	20 Nov 1948	1950	1949	1948
<b>Cases</b>						
Diphtheria	330	335	396	10,793	12,715	14,107
Dysentery	282	93	95	48,548	23,458	14,397
Typhoid Fever	45	93	135	4,637	5,945	8,632
Paratyphoid Fever	18	19	33	1,634	2,073	2,692
Smallpox	-	1	-	5	123	28
Typhus Fever	-	1	2	934	102	431
Malaria	8	17	24	977	3,635	4,804
Japanese "B"						
Encephalitis	-	11	-	4,885	1,279	7,208
Scarlet Fever	117	105	55	4,655	3,967	2,455
Epidemic Meningitis	12	12	12	1,098	1,377	1,935
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	519	606	560	51,836	160,947	50,091
Whooping Cough	937	1,538	692	116,857	115,331	48,284
Tuberculosis	9,683	7,513	6,499	478,666	424,931	345,949
Pneumonia	1,984	1,965	1,101	128,691	120,637	101,979
Influenza	645	10	9	23,672	1,942	2,654
Poliomyelitis	40	33	18	2,981	2,901	867
Yellow Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	42	47	33	1,757	1,984	1,755
Puerperal Infection	12	8	12	748	861	888
Rabies	-	3	1	53	67	36
Anthrax	-	-	-	2	10	4
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	3
Leprosy	4	16	9	553	712	650
Trachoma	2,563	2,510	2,008	141,401	163,788	138,937
Infectious Diarrhea	2	5	5	88	743	NA
Dengue Fever	-	-	-	-	5	6
Tsutsugamushi Dis.	4	NA	NA	116	NA	NA
Schistosomiasis	16	NA	NA	887	NA	NA
Filariasis	4	NA	NA	101	NA	NA
<b>Deaths</b>						
Diphtheria	32	18	33	837	1,193	1,238
Dysentery	100	45	20	10,289	6,763	3,953
Typhoid Fever	5	13	20	539	754	1,034
Paratyphoid Fever	-	3	-	66	104	141
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	12	1
Typhus Fever	-	-	-	54	6	29
Malaria	1	-	1	54	60	38
Japanese "B"						
Encephalitis	5	7	5	1,696	440	2,926
Scarlet Fever	-	2	2	27	57	36
Epidemic Meningitis	6	6	3	308	411	488
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.



CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative rates for First 47 Weeks		
	25 Nov 1950	19 Nov 1949	20 Nov 1948	1950	1949	1948
<b>Case Rates</b>						
Diphtheria	21.3	21.6	25.8	14.8	17.4	19.6
Dysentery	18.2	6.0	6.2	66.6	33.2	20.0
Typhoid fever	2.9	6.0	8.8	6.4	8.2	12.0
Paratyphoid fever	1.2	1.2	2.2	2.2	2.8	3.7
Smallpox	-	0.1	-	0.0	0.2	0.0
Typhus fever	-	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.6
Malaria	0.5	1.1	1.6	1.3	5.0	6.7
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	0.7	-	6.7	1.8	10.0
Scarlet fever	7.5	6.8	3.6	6.4	5.4	3.4
Epidemic meningitis	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.5	1.9	2.7
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	33.5	39.1	36.5	71.1	220.8	69.5
Whooping cough	60.4	99.2	45.1	160.3	158.2	67.0
Tuberculosis	624.3	484.4	423.7	656.6	522.9	479.9
Pneumonia	127.9	126.7	71.8	176.5	165.5	141.5
Influenza	41.6	0.6	0.6	32.5	2.7	3.7
Poliomyelitis	2.6	2.1	1.2	4.1	4.0	1.2
Yellow fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	2.7	3.0	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.4
Puerperal infection	0.8	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.2
Rabies	-	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Anthrax	-	-	-	0.00	0.0	0.0
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Leprosy	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.9
Trachoma	165.3	161.8	130.9	194.0	224.7	192.7
Infectious diarrhea	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.0	NA
Dengue fever	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Tsutsugamushi Dis.	0.3	NA	NA	0.2	NA	NA
Schistosomiasis	1.0	NA	NA	1.2	NA	NA
Filariasis	0.3	NA	NA	0.1	NA	NA
<b>Deaths Rates</b>						
Diphtheria	2.1	1.2	2.2	1.1	1.6	1.7
Dysentery	6.4	2.9	1.3	14.1	9.3	5.5
Typhoid fever	0.3	0.8	1.3	0.7	1.0	1.4
Paratyphoid fever	-	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	0.2
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.00
Typhus fever	-	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.0
Malaria	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Japanese "B" encephalitis	0.3	0.5	0.3	2.3	0.6	4.1
Scarlet fever	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Epidemic meningitis	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.7
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 25 November 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	SYPHILIS		GONORRHEA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAI DO	112	6,207	220	10,622
AOMORI	28	1,246	32	1,554
IWATE	22	1,010	13	788
MIYAGI	36	1,575	46	1,726
AKITA	27	1,252	17	769
YAMAGATA	18	1,517	10	1,033
FUKUSHIMA	18	1,561	26	1,958
IBARAKI	11	1,307	8	1,128
TOCHIGI	16	1,615	25	1,852
GUMMA	28	1,709	26	1,846
SAITAMA	25	1,959	33	2,169
CHIBA	24	1,989	33	2,105
TOKYO	93	6,022	310	13,905
KANAGAWA	223	7,911	410	19,471
NIIGATA	25	2,097	16	1,376
TOYAMA	37	1,659	47	2,046
ISHIKAWA	7	1,002	26	1,414
FUKUI	16	898	50	1,382
YAMANASHI	2	562	7	601
NAGANO	29	1,675	22	1,746
GIFU	18	1,241	109	2,540
SHIZUOKA	57	2,389	51	3,033
AICHI	74	4,380	88	5,797
MIE	28	1,765	27	1,658
SHIGA	17	846	22	1,169
KYOTO	48	3,232	96	4,855
OSAKA	92	7,871	96	5,483
HYOGO	50	4,850	79	5,648
NARA	11	873	17	1,377
WAKAYAMA	18	1,554	70	2,399
TOTTORI	20	932	30	1,150
SHIMANE	3	510	1	485
OKAYAMA	43	2,354	77	2,440
HIROSHIMA	57	3,331	117	7,012
YAMAGUCHI	43	3,495	130	6,202
TOKUSHIMA	6	662	1	574
KAGAWA	14	1,007	14	1,016
EHIME	15	1,448	19	1,192
KOCHI	8	1,026	18	1,271
FUKUOKA	161	11,161	397	21,552
SAGA	22	1,928	33	2,218
NAGASAKI	95	4,769	133	4,223
KUMAMOTO	20	1,792	42	2,296
OITA	16	1,454	15	2,006
MIYAZAKI	15	1,037	13	1,497
KAGOSHIMA	26	1,371	39	2,197
<hr/>				
TOTAL	1,774	112,051	3,111	160,781
<hr/>				
FATE				
Current	114.4	153.7	200.6	220.6
Previous	126.7		194.1	

See footnotes at end of table.



Weekly Report - 25 November 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	5	608	-	11
AOMORI	-	76	-	1
IWATE	1	37	-	2
MIYAGI	2	74	-	-
AKITA	1	38	-	1
YAMAGATA	-	37	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	2	93	-	3
IBARAKI	2	144	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	94	-	-
GUMMA	1	129	-	4
SAITAMA	4	151	-	8
CHIBA	7	192	-	3
TOKYO	37	1,288	1	44
KANAGAWA	56	1,933	-	35
NIIGATA	2	90	-	5
TOYAMA	1	167	-	3
ISHIKAWA	1	136	-	19
FUKUI	3	84	-	5
YAMANASHI	1	51	-	1
NAGANO	3	61	-	2
Gifu	11	404	-	-
SHIZUOKA	5	197	-	7
AICHI	12	434	-	14
MIE	1	197	-	6
SHIGA	3	224	-	4
KYOTO	19	999	-	61
OSAKA	22	1,153	-	43
HYOGO	7	684	-	39
NARA	10	318	-	4
WAKAYAMA	1	253	2	10
TOTTORI	3	82	-	2
SHIMANE	-	36	-	1
OKAYAMA	11	376	-	5
HIROSHIMA	14	695	-	23
YAMAGUCHI	4	275	-	16
TOKUSHIMA	-	35	-	3
KAGAWA	3	103	-	3
EHIME	1	78	-	3
KOCHI	2	116	-	4
FUKUOKA	52	1,472	-	23
SAGA	1	92	-	1
NAGASAKI	10	333	-	7
KUMAMOTO	-	78	-	-
OITA	3	139	-	5
MIYAZAKI	-	35	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	85	-	7
TOTAL	325	14,376	3	442
RATE				
Current	21.0	19.7	0.2	0.6
Previous	17.6		0.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBERS OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF  
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR  
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

DISEASES	WEEK ENDED			CUMULATIVE NUMBERS FOR FIRST 47 WEEKS		
	1950 25 Nov	1949 19 Nov	1948 20 Nov	1950	1949	1948
<u>NUMBERS</u>						
SYPHILIS	1,774	2,624	3,482	112,051	171,769	196,301
GONORRHEA	3,111	2,916	3,253	160,781	163,659	201,827
CHANCROID	325	331	577	14,376	20,224	33,666
LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	3	15	9	442	587	642
<u>RATES</u>						
SYPHILIS	114.4	169.2	227.0	153.7	235.6	272.3
GONORRHEA	200.6	188.0	212.1	220.6	224.5	280.0
CHANCROID	21.0	21.3	37.6	19.7	27.7	46.7
LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9

FOOTNOTES:

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague, and there were also no cases of yellow fever, glanders, or dengue fever.
2. Rates are the numbers of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1949, and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. \* Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.



DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
IN JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 2 DECEMBER 1950

During the forty-eighth week, ended 2 December 1950, there were 25,241 cases of the 31 communicable diseases (exclusive of the four venereal diseases) now being reported compared with 17,267 cases reported for the same diseases last week. Some corrections were received this week for preceding weeks in the current year. Totals for eleven diseases (diphtheria, dysentery, typhoid fever, Japanese "B" encephalitis, measles, whooping cough, tuberculosis, pneumonia, influenza, leprosy and trachoma) were higher this week than in both last week and the forty-eighth week of last year. No cases of smallpox, cholera, plague, yellow fever,\* glanders and dengue fever were reported either this week, last week or in the forty-eighth week of 1949. There were fewer cases of tsutsugamushi, schistosomiasis and filariasis this week than last week. Data for these last three diseases are not available prior to the current year. Present totals for the remaining ten diseases fell between those reported last week and in the forty-eighth week of last year.

Diphtheria cases this week (406) were almost 25 percent higher than in the preceding week (330). Deaths increased from 32 to 37. Cases were 30 percent higher this week than in the same week in 1949 (313) but about 5 percent less than the corresponding week of 1948 (425). About two-thirds (30) of the prefectures reported increases this week, 13 decreases and 3 stayed the same. There were two prefectures with no cases this week while the remaining 44 prefectures had cases ranging from 1 to 36. The current and cumulative case rates were 26.2 and 15.0 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 2.4 and 1.2.

The number of dysentery cases this week (292) was slightly higher than last week (282). There was a decrease in deaths from 98 to 91. The present case figure was more than two and one-half times as high as that (114) recorded for the same week of last year and over five times that (52) of the corresponding week of 1948. There were increases from last week in 19 prefectures, decreases in 16 and 7 remained the same. The remaining four prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Five additional prefectures also reported no cases this week, 36 prefectures had cases ranging from 1 to 22, while the remaining prefecture (Tokyo-to) with 66 cases accounted for over one-fifth of the total. Of the total dysentery reported this week, 283 cases and 90 deaths were listed as bacillary and the remaining 9 cases and 1 death as amebic. The current and cumulative case rates for all dysentery were 18.8 and 65.6 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 5.9 and 13.9.

There were 89 cases of typhoid fever this week compared to 45 last week, an increase of 98 percent. Deaths remained the same (7). This week's case total was 33 percent higher than that (67) recorded for the same period last year but 33 percent lower than the corresponding 1948 total (133). Increases occurred in almost half (22) of the prefectures, decreases in 9 and no change in 7. No cases have been reported for two weeks or more in the remaining 8. An additional 7 prefectures reported no cases this week while the remaining 31 prefectures currently reported from 1 to 13 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 5.7 and 6.3 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.5 and 0.7.

Paratyphoid fever cases increased from 18 last week to 22 currently and deaths from zero to one. There were 28 cases in the forty-eighth week of last year and 27 in the corresponding week of 1948. There have been no cases reported for two weeks or longer in 26 of the prefectures. Cases increased in 10, decreased in 8 and stayed the same in 2. This week's cases occurred in 13 of the prefectures, from one to five each. Current and cumulative case rates were 1.4 and 2.2 respectively while the corresponding death rates were 0.1.

There were no smallpox cases or deaths this week or last, and no deaths have been reported this year. There were no cases in the corresponding periods of 1949 and 1948. The cumulative case rate as of 2 December 1950 was less than 0.1.

There was one case of typhus fever reported this week compared with none last week. There have been no deaths since July. There were 2 cases reported in the forty-eighth week of 1949 and 6 cases in the same period of 1948. Tokyo-to

\* anthrax,



reported the current case. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and 1.3 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

There were 10 cases of malaria reported this week compared with 8 last week. There were two deaths this week and one last week. During the forty-eighth weeks of last year and 1948 there were 12 and 28 cases respectively. About three-fourths (34) of the prefectures have reported no cases for at least two weeks. Five prefectures reported more cases this week than last week, four fewer and three remained the same. Nine prefectures with one or two cases each accounted for this week's total. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.6 and 1.3 respectively and the corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

There were four cases of Japanese "B" encephalitis this week compared with none last week and deaths remained the same (5). Cases numbered two during the forty-eighth week of last year and zero in the same period of 1948. Kumamoto Prefecture reported all four current cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.3 and 6.6 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.3 and 2.3.

The number of scarlet fever cases this week (122) increased about 5 percent over last week (117). There were two deaths this week and none last week. Current cases were almost 10 percent lower than in the corresponding week of 1949 (133) but about 55 percent higher than the corresponding week of 1948 (79). More prefectures reported increases (18) than decreases (12) while 3 remained the same. There were 13 prefectures which have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Tokyo-to with 27 cases accounted for over one-fifth of the current total. The remaining 29 prefectures reporting currently had cases ranging from 1 to 13. Current and cumulative case rates were 7.9 and 6.4 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.1 and less than 0.1.

There were 15 epidemic meningitis cases and 5 deaths reported this week compared with 12 cases and 6 deaths last week. During the forty-eighth weeks of 1949 and 1948 there were 16 and 18 cases respectively. No cases have been reported in about two-thirds (30) of the prefectures for two weeks or longer. Increases over last week were shown by 6 prefectures and decreases by the same number. Numbers stayed the same in the remaining four. There were 10 prefectures reporting cases this week with from one to three cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.0 and 1.5 respectively, the corresponding death rates were 0.3 and 0.4.

The number of measles cases was 37 percent greater this week (712) than last week (519). It was 15 percent over the figure (620) recorded for the like period of 1949 and slightly below the corresponding week of 1948 (721). There were increases in almost two-thirds of the prefectures (29), decreases in 9 and no change in 3. Five prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Iwate Prefecture with 132 cases, Hokkaido with 103 and Fukui with 100 together accounted for almost half of the current total. In the other 34 prefectures reporting this week, cases ranged from 1 to 42 each. The current and cumulative case rates were 45.9 and 70.6.

Whooping cough cases (1,195) increased 28 percent over last week (937). They were almost the same as in the corresponding week of 1949 (1,166) but 80 percent higher than in the same period of 1948 (663). There were increases in 28 prefectures, decreases in 15 and 3 remained the same. In the 44 prefectures reporting this week, cases ranged from 4 to 82 each. The current and cumulative case rate was 77.0 and 158.6 respectively.

There were 10,671 cases of tuberculosis reported this week compared with 9,683 cases last week, an increase of 10 percent. Cases in the present week were 53 percent higher than those (6,996) in the same period of 1949 and 87 percent higher than the corresponding 1948 week (5,698). About two-thirds (31) of the prefectures reported increases from last week, 14 decreases, and 1 remained the same. The greatest increases was in Fukuoka Prefecture (from 357 to 575). Hyogo showed a large decrease (from 682 to 350). Tokyo-to (1,103), Hokkaido (878) and Osaka (758) accounted for about one-fourth of the current total. In the remaining 43 prefectures, cases ranged from 39 to 575. Ninety percent of all tuberculosis cases reported this week were designated as respiratory tuberculosis (9,565). The current and cumulative case rates for all forms of



tuberculosis were 688.0 and 657.3 respectively.

The number of pneumonia cases (2,925) was 47 percent higher than in the preceding week (1,984). There was an increase of almost 55 percent over the same week in 1949 (1,901) and the present figure was over two and a half times the corresponding figure of 1948 (1,158). There were increases in 39 prefectures, decreases in 6, and one remained the same. Cases increased from 67 to 113 in Saitama Prefecture and from 58 to 141 in Fukuoka. Saitama (180 cases), Fukuoka (141 cases), and Hokkaido (136 cases) accounted for about one-sixth of the total cases. Figures in the remaining 43 prefectures ranged from 6 to 114. The current and cumulative case rates were 188.6 and 176.8 respectively.

There were 2,075 cases of influenza reported this week, over 3 times as many as last week (645). During the forty-eighth weeks of 1949 and 1948 there were 6 and 26 cases respectively. Almost one-half (22) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks, 19 had increases, and 5 decreases. There were 4 large increases; in the Kinki area there were Kyoto (from 5 to 370), and Wakayama (from 144 to 491); in the Tokai area, Mie (from 6 to 292); and in the Shikoku area, Kagawa (from 23 to 253). There was only one comparable decrease, Hyogo (from 275 to 50). Wakayama (491), Kyoto (370), Mie (292) and Kagawa (253) accounted for over two-thirds of all cases reported. In addition, 19 other prefectures reported cases ranging from 1 to 122. There were no cases in the Hokkaido or Tohoku areas. Twenty-two prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. The current and cumulative case rates were 133.8 and 34.6 respectively.

Poliomyelitis cases this week (44) were slightly higher than last week (40). There were 45 cases last year at this time and 22 during the same period of 1948. Fourteen prefectures reported no cases for two or more weeks, 13 reported increases, 13 decreases, and 6 remained the same. Twenty-three prefectures currently reported from one to four cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.8 and 4.1 respectively.

There were 36 cases of tetanus this week compared with 42 last week, and 34 and 32 cases respectively during the forty-eighth weeks of 1949 and 1948. There were decreases in 15 prefectures, increases in 13, and 6 remained the same. Twelve prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. There were 5 cases in Kagoshima, while 23 additional prefectures had one or two cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.3 and 2.4 respectively.

Puerperal infection cases increased from 12 last week to 14 currently. During the forty-eighth weeks of last year and 1948 there were 14 and 10 cases respectively. Twenty-nine prefectures have reported no cases for at least two weeks, 8 reported increases over last week, 6 decreases, and 3 stayed the same. There were 11 prefectures currently reporting from one to three cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.9 and 1.0 respectively.

There were no cases of rabies this week or last week, compared with one in the forty-eighth week of 1949, and 3 in the same week of 1948. The cumulative case rate was 0.1.

There has been no anthrax reported since mid-July, and there were also no cases reported for the forty-eighth weeks of 1949 and 1948. The cumulative rate as of 2 December was less than 0.1.

Ten cases of leprosy were reported currently compared with 4 last week. There were 6 and 9 cases respectively during forty-eighth weeks of last year and 1948. Hokkaido and Nagasaki with 3 cases and four other prefectures with one case each accounted for the present total. Current and cumulative case rates were 0.6 and 0.8 respectively.

The number of trachoma cases this week (6,588) was over two and one half times as great as last week (2,563). There were 1,936 cases in the forty-eighth week of 1949 and 1,463 in the corresponding period of 1948. Twenty-five prefectures reported increases, 20 decreases and one remained the same. Current totals ranged from 2 to 3,901. The current and cumulative case rates were 424.8 and 198.8 respectively.

There were 2 cases of infectious diarrhea this week and last week, compared with 1 for the same period in 1949, and 14 for the corresponding week of 1948. Ibaraki and Aichi each reported 1 case. The current and cumulative rates were both 0.1.

No cases of tsutsugamushi were reported this week compared to 4 last week. The cumulative case rate as of 2 December 1950 was 0.2.

Schistosomiasis decreased from 16 cases last week to 7 this week. All 7 cases were in Yamanashi Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.5 and 1.2 respectively.

There was one case of filariasis reported this week compared with 4 last week. It was reported by Fukuoka Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates were both 0.1.

The four venereal diseases accounted for 6,594 cases this week compared with 5,213 cases last week, an increase of 26 percent. Current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases this week were 2,326 and 114,377 respectively; gonorrhea, 3,946 and 164,727; chancroid, 313 and 14,689; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 9 and 451. Syphilis, gonorrhea, and lymphogranuloma venereum were higher currently than last week (1,774; 3,111 and 3 respectively) while chancroid was lower currently than the previous week (325). All totals except syphilis were higher currently than in the same week of last year (syphilis 2,434; gonorrhea, 2,645; chancroid, 308; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 4). Current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases as of 3 December 1950 were: syphilis, 150.0 and 153.6 respectively, gonorrhea, 254.4 and 221.3; chancroid, 20.2 and 19.7; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 0.6 and 0.6.



SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM  
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN  
WEEK ENDED 2 DECEMBER 1950

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	7	-	619	48	6	2	1,145	107
AOMORI	14	4	297	41	1	1	273	51
ITATE	4	1	241	24	7	-	639	134
MIYAGI	3	-	243	7	4	-	879	144
AKITA	8	1	329	17	2	1	399	121
YAMAGATA	17	-	169	8	2	-	604	90
FUKUSHIMA	13	3	320	33	4	4	1,474	351
IBARA	4	-	126	4	11	4	1,515	607
TOCHIGI	4	-	189	16	8	1	1,680	500
GUMMA	3	-	112	9	8	3	3,038	596
SAITAMA	9	-	298	15	22	4	4,020	1,119
CHIBA	6	2	131	21	17	4	1,790	563
TOKYO	17	1	657	50	66	13	*7,490	1,025
KANAGAWA	10	1	236	17	22	5	2,589	295
NIIGATA	27	1	492	28	7	4	3,098	443
TOYAMA	9	2	156	12	1	-	482	103
ISHIKAWA	3	1	191	17	5	-	686	68
FUKUI	12	-	120	5	1	-	117	29
YAMAGASHI	-	2	37	6	-	1	243	49
NAGANO	3	-	157	9	-	3	522	96
GIFU	6	-	98	11	5	1	1,018	289
SHIZUOKA	2	2	166	13	4	13	*2,200	427
AICHI	14	-	313	13	16	2	2,555	625
MIE	10	-	150	11	6	-	589	150
SHIGA	-	-	65	4	1	2	65	18
KYOTO	5	-	226	18	4	-	695	109
OSAKA	16	2	471	45	19	3	1,445	187
HYOGO	10	3	376	31	12	4	1,163	221
NARA	5	2	78	8	1	-	59	8
WAKAYAMA	4	-	71	3	1	1	117	33
TOTTORI	3	-	47	6	-	1	99	41
SHIMANE	7	-	224	8	-	-	205	82
OKAYAMA	7	2	122	9	2	2	304	*105
HIROSHIMA	15	1	366	20	3	2	649	204
YAMAGUCHI	15	-	302	14	-	-	270	104
TOHUSHIMA	7	-	121	17	-	-	163	83
KAGAWA	1	-	54	3	10	2	414	139
EHIME	9	-	165	16	4	2	535	145
KOCHI	2	2	65	12	1	-	233	79
FUKUOKA	36	2	811	56	4	-	1,333	245
SAGA	5	-	229	16	1	-	191	33
NAGASAKI	14	-	365	13	-	-	226	23
KUMAMOTO	11	2	208	20	2	-	734	214
OITA	13	-	239	29	2	3	255	106
HIYUZAMI	3	-	389	39	-	-	322	78
KAGOSHIMA	13	-	358	52	-	3	318	139
<hr/>								
TOTAL	406	37	11,199	874	292	91	48,840	*10,378
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RATE								
Current	26.2	2.4	15.0	1.2	18.8	5.9	65.6	13.9
Previous	21.3	2.1			18.2	6.3		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 2 December 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	2	-	171	18	1	-	106	6
AOMORI	4	1	94	5	-	-	40	2
IWATE	2	-	64	5	-	-	24	1
MIYAGI	2	-	163	22	-	1	70	3
AKITA	-	-	37	11	1	-	16	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	47	8	-	-	22	1
FUKUSHIMA	3	-	98	6	4	-	40	1
IBARAKI	2	-	79	10	3	-	42	2
TOCHIGI	-	-	60	8	-	-	16	2
GUMMA	-	-	74	7	-	-	66	5
SAITAMA	6	-	199	24	1	-	53	4
CHIBA	1	1	120	18	-	-	17	-
TOKYO	13	-	622	69	5	-	352	5
KANAGAWA	2	-	207	15	1	-	55	1
NIIGATA	2	-	201	19	1	-	64	1
TOYAMA	1	-	74	8	1	-	46	2
ISHIKAWA	1	-	38	9	-	-	10	1
FUKUI	1	-	61	2	-	-	11	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	17	1	-	-	20	-
NAGANO	1	-	52	7	-	-	9	1
GIFU	5	1	148	16	1	-	32	1
SHIZUOKA	6	-	158	12	-	-	46	3
AICHI	3	-	204	28	1	-	45	1
MIE	9	-	166	20	-	-	19	1
SHIGA	-	-	40	6	-	-	4	-
KYOTO	2	-	138	13	-	-	13	-
OSAKA	5	2	256	41	-	-	99	2
HYOGO	3	-	229	22	-	-	34	3
NARA	4	-	81	8	-	-	8	-
WAKAYAMA	2	-	62	13	-	-	28	2
TOTTORI	-	-	14	-	-	-	8	-
SHIMANE	1	-	58	5	-	-	12	-
OKAYAMA	1	2	80	*18	-	-	5	1
HIROSHIMA	-	-	*162	13	-	-	57	6
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	35	5	1	-	15	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	77	15	-	-	37	4
KAGAWA	-	-	23	1	-	-	18	2
EHIME	1	-	40	4	-	-	3	-
KOCHI	-	-	69	13	-	-	11	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	84	5	1	-	40	1
SAGA	-	-	14	-	-	-	7	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	39	2	-	-	4	-
KUMMOTO	-	-	30	6	-	-	17	-
OITA	1	-	15	3	-	-	3	1
MIYAZAKI	1	-	22	2	-	-	9	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	3	2	-	-	3	-
TOTAL	89	7	*4,725	*548	22	1	1,656	67
RATE								
Current	5.7	0.5	6.3	0.7	1.4	0.1	2.2	0.1
Previous	2.9	0.5			1.2	-		

See footnotes at end of table.



Weekly Report - 2 December 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	3
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	1
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	1
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	1
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	1	-	232	20
KANAGAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	423	23
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
RIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	*15	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	5	-	1	-	*934	54
RATE								
Current	-	-	0.0	-	0.1	-	1.3	0.1
Previous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 2 December 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	17	1	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	9	-	-	-	31	19
IWATE	-	-	4	1	-	-	28	15
MIYAGI	-	-	5	1	-	-	71	32
AKITA	-	-	10	1	-	-	96	52
YAMAGATA	1	-	8	1	-	-	187	68
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	11	1	-	1	12	1
IBARAKI	-	-	19	2	-	-	138	51
TOCHIGI	-	-	7	-	-	-	37	10
GUMMA	-	-	16	3	-	-	42	23
SAITAMA	-	-	21	1	-	-	80	32
CHIBA	-	-	14	-	-	-	41	5
TOKYO	2	1	59	7	-	1	1,169	290
KANAGAWA	-	-	15	1	-	-	273	60
NIIGATA	-	-	8	-	-	-	184	61
TOYAMA	-	-	13	-	-	-	93	17
ISHIKAWA	-	-	15	4	-	-	75	29
FUKUI	-	-	17	1	-	-	38	15
YAMANASHI	-	-	10	-	-	-	51	-
NAGANO	-	-	8	1	-	-	250	81
GIFU	1	-	18	3	-	-	43	11
SHIZUOKA	-	-	8	-	-	-	160	68
AICHI	-	-	53	1	-	1	99	22
MIE	-	-	34	-	-	-	20	10
SHIGA	-	-	290	-	-	-	9	2
KYOTO	-	-	22	1	-	-	51	24
OSAKA	1	-	12	-	-	-	205	101
HYOGO	-	-	24	4	-	-	262	139
NARA	-	-	6	1	-	-	26	8
WAKAYAMA	-	-	6	-	-	-	54	30
TOTTORI	-	-	5	-	-	-	36	11
SHIMANE	1	1	6	1	-	-	89	38
OKAYAMA	-	-	17	1	-	-	196	73
HIROSHIMA	1	-	22	2	-	-	150	63
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	16	-	-	-	113	64
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	6	-	-	-	16	7
KAGAWA	-	-	4	1	-	-	24	15
EHIME	1	-	12	1	-	-	54	22
KOCHI	-	-	6	1	-	-	41	20
FUKUOKA	1	-	45	3	-	-	111	29
SAGA	-	-	13	-	-	-	35	16
NAGASAKI	-	-	25	-	-	-	5	-
KUMAMOTO	1	-	15	3	4	2	38	15
OITA	-	-	11	2	-	-	27	15
MIZUZAKI	-	-	6	-	-	-	46	8
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	19	5	-	-	83	29
TOTAL	10	2	987	56	4	5	4,889	1,701
RATE								
Current	0.6	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	6.6	2.3
Previous	0.5	0.1			-	0.3		

See footnotes at end of table.



PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
POKKLIDO	5	-	210	-	1	-	66	21
AOI ORI	8	-	77	-	2	-	38	11
IWATE	1	-	50	1	-	-	15	6
MIYAGI	1	-	50	-	1	-	54	12
AKITA	1	-	53	-	-	-	25	5
YAMAGATA	2	-	37	-	-	-	54	13
FUJUSHIMA	2	1	60	1	1	-	47	19
IBARAKI	-	-	115	-	-	-	34	8
TOCHIGI	-	-	20	-	-	-	12	2
GUMMA	1	-	99	-	-	-	16	5
SAITAMA	4	-	232	1	-	-	29	9
CHIBA	1	-	53	-	-	-	30	12
TOKYO	27	-	917	5	3	1	166	34
KANAGAWA	2	-	235	2	-	-	46	13
NIIGATA	1	-	44	-	-	-	21	3
TOYAMA	-	-	36	-	-	-	14	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	12	1	-	-	9	2
FUKUI	-	-	51	-	-	-	3	2
YAMANASHI	3	-	84	1	-	-	8	4
NAGANO	5	1	286	4	-	-	14	1
CHUO	1	-	113	-	-	-	6	2
SHIZUOKA	6	-	106	2	-	-	28	7
AICHI	8	-	295	4	1	-	21	8
MIE	2	-	83	-	-	-	10	2
SHIGA	3	-	152	-	-	1	15	5
KYOTO	4	-	240	-	2	1	39	16
OSAKA	13	-	492	1	2	1	83	24
HYOGO	6	-	135	1	-	-	12	2
NARA	2	-	32	-	-	-	2	1
WAKAYAMA	-	-	20	1	-	-	7	4
TOTTORI	-	-	10	-	1	-	14	4
SHIMANE	-	-	53	-	-	-	5	2
OKAYAMA	1	-	58	-	-	-	4	-
HIROSHIMA	1	-	71	1	-	1	23	14
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	25	-	-	-	19	3
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	10	-	-	-	3	2
KAGAWA	-	-	12	1	-	-	5	-
EHIME	2	-	10	-	1	-	14	3
KOCHI	-	-	14	-	-	-	4	1
FUKUOKA	7	-	75	1	-	-	41	12
SAGA	-	-	5	1	-	-	8	2
NAGASAKI	-	-	15	-	-	-	11	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	6	-	-	-	11	5
OITA	1	-	6	-	-	-	7	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	9	-	-	-	10	5
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	9	-	-	-	10	5
TOTAL	122	2	4,777	29	15	5	1,113	313
RATE								
Current	7.9	0.1	6.4	0.0	1.0	0.3	1.5	0.4
Previous	7.5	-			0.8	0.4		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 2 December 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPIING COUGH	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
OKLAIDO	103	2,527	78	3,432
AOI ORI	9	584	54	1,450
IWATE	132	1,695	21	1,661
CHUGI	23	727	38	1,488
MITA	8	689	17	1,361
YAMAGATA	10	427	16	709
FUJUSHIMA	3	1,164	40	2,438
IBARAKI	6	412	12	3,501
TOCHIGI	3	1,354	4	1,263
GUMMA	6	1,929	16	2,013
SAITAMA	2	4,142	75	5,988
CHIBA	10	507	60	1,817
TOKYO	23	2,614	43	8,359
KANAGAWA	20	1,339	33	4,513
NIIGATA	13	801	52	3,216
TOYAMA	1	204	20	4,940
ISHIKAWA	2	70	20	1,380
FUKUI	100	1,734	17	1,586
YAMANASHI	10	308	4	1,157
NAGANO	1	2,225	82	3,692
GIFU	42	2,707	23	1,374
SHIZUOKA	13	2,020	23	4,591
AICHI	14	3,861	35	3,153
MIE	2	379	20	2,655
SHIGA	-	250	9	2,284
KYOTO	-	95	22	2,625
OSAKA	5	297	26	3,908
HYOGO	33	1,094	13	4,146
NARA	-	77	-	429
WAKAYAMA	1	125	9	1,891
TOTTORI	-	49	8	862
SHIMANE	-	25	23	1,418
OKAYAMA	38	1,867	15	1,731
HIROSHIMA	6	1,977	19	3,528
YAMAGUCHI	8	123	8	1,049
TOKUSHIMA	1	1,707	-	1,367
KAGAWA	-	2,446	19	1,684
EHIME	16	2,332	28	2,947
KOCHI	6	1,384	11	1,213
FUKUOKA	23	1,456	82	5,837
SAGA	5	447	10	1,856
NAGASAKI	13	673	28	2,472
KUMAMOTO	-	345	22	3,435
OITA	-	71	8	1,447
MIYAZAKI	-	398	11	2,555
KAGOSHIMA	1	891	21	1,631
TOTAL	712	52,548	1,195	118,052
RATE				
Current	45.9	70.6	77.0	158.6
Previous	33.5		60.4	

See footnotes at end of table.



PREFECTURE	TUBERCULOSIS		PNEUMONIA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	878	35,689	136	6,976
AOMORI	157	7,504	41	2,319
IVATE	211	9,003	99	3,597
MIYAGI	132	9,315	56	2,897
AKITA	222	6,880	61	2,296
YAMAGATA	134	6,851	47	2,023
FUKUSHIMA	211	7,711	74	3,381
IBARA	154	5,871	40	3,160
TOCHIGI	94	4,092	35	2,706
GUMMA	127	6,977	80	4,610
SAITAMA	347	13,365	180	8,656
CHIBA	289	9,355	37	1,894
TOKYO	1,103	56,226	83	4,872
KANAGAWA	415	17,579	68	3,611
NIIGATA	212	9,464	111	4,007
TOYAMA	158	9,777	93	5,004
ISHIKAWA	152	5,265	50	1,570
FUKUI	85	5,391	67	1,787
YAMANASHI	61	2,485	22	1,245
NAGANO	161	10,441	78	5,474
GIFU	291	9,197	43	2,638
SHIZUOKA	251	10,615	57	3,094
AICHI	483	23,095	63	5,326
MIE	206	8,211	72	2,247
SHIGA	88	4,702	69	1,959
KYOTO	339	14,841	56	1,610
OSAKA	758	28,858	82	2,645
HYOGO	350	20,312	66	2,963
NARA	39	2,526	8	741
WAKAYAMA	93	5,056	65	1,330
TOTTORI	111	3,416	19	857
SHIMANE	77	4,718	20	1,232
OKAYAMA	268	9,640	114	3,202
HIROSHIMA	229	13,542	104	3,523
YAMAGUCHI	125	7,764	6	1,230
TOKUSHIMA	63	3,439	36	1,371
KAGAWA	62	4,284	81	2,084
EHIME	143	6,755	76	3,746
KOCHI	74	3,330	36	1,196
FUKUOKA	575	22,318	141	4,177
SAKA	107	6,138	96	2,122
NAGASAKI	214	9,131	43	2,016
KUMAMOTO	162	7,717	61	3,211
OITA	75	5,785	15	1,350
MIYAZAKI	76	6,738	21	2,057
KAGOSHIMA	109	6,968	17	1,604
TOTAL	10,671	489,337	2,525	131,616
RATE				
Current	688.0	657.3	188.6	176.8
Previous	624.3		127.9	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 2 December 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	INFLUENZA		POLIOMYELITIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
FUKUOKA	-	2,949	-	175
LODORI	-	14	-	24
IMATE	-	-	-	33
MIYAGI	-	6	1	97
AKITA	-	1,149	1	17
YAMAGATA	-	32	-	32
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	2	66
IBARAKI	-	1,160	2	67
TOCHIGI	-	28	1	38
GUMMA	-	404	2	104
SAITAMA	-	293	2	115
CHIBA	-	215	-	35
TOKYO	2	371	4	365
KANAGAWA	-	288	2	101
NIIGATA	-	731	4	62
TOYAMA	-	196	1	41
ISHIKAWA	1	99	-	22
FUKUI	122	694	-	26
YAMAGASHI	6	269	-	31
NAAGANO	-	173	1	48
GIFU	30	2,406	-	20
SHIZUOKA	-	467	3	106
AICHI	-	1,308	1	59
MIE	292	941	-	101
SHIGA	87	381	-	2
KYOTO	370	1,502	-	19
OSAKA	12	495	4	165
HYOGO	50	1,816	-	67
NARA	2	436	-	17
WAKAYAMA	491	1,237	-	35
TOTTORI	9	121	-	12
SHIMANE	59	713	1	11
OKAYAMA	36	852	-	58
HIROSHIMA	-	173	-	28
YAMAGUCHI	70	177	-	97
TOKUSHIMA	-	311	1	30
KAGAWA	253	473	-	15
EHIME	14	191	-	91
KOCHI	-	7	-	21
FUKUOKA	101	834	2	214
SAGA	51	1,075	2	31
NAGASAKI	12	199	1	16
KUMAMOTO	4	22	2	58
OITA	1	417	2	106
MIYAZAKI	-	72	2	118
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	29
<hr/>				
TOTAL	2,075	25,747	44	3,025
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	133.8	34.6	2.8	4.1
Previous	41.6		2.6	

See footnotes at end of table.



Weekly Report - 2 December 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	TETANUS		PULPCELL INFECTION	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	39	1	52
AOMORI	-	30	-	24
IWATE	2	19	-	19
MIYAGI	-	31	-	12
AKITA	1	21	-	29
YAMAGATA	-	18	1	14
FUKUSHIMA	-	35	-	13
IBARAKI	2	104	-	16
TOCHIGI	-	37	-	13
GUMMA	1	68	-	23
SAITAMA	1	74	1	58
CHIBA	2	110	-	5
TOKYO	2	80	-	13
NIIGATA	-	40	-	9
NIIGATA	-	21	-	20
TOYAMA	-	16	3	54
ISHIKAWA	2	17	-	7
FUKUI	-	5	-	13
YAMANESE	-	27	-	15
NAGANO	1	53	-	24
Gifu	-	27	1	13
SHIZUOKA	2	59	1	17
AICHI	-	72	-	22
MIE	2	29	-	7
SHIGA	-	13	-	15
KYOTO	1	22	-	11
OSAKA	2	59	1	14
HYOGO	-	37	-	19
NARA	-	18	-	2
WAKAYAMA	1	15	-	3
TOTTORI	-	16	-	12
SHIMANE	1	18	-	9
OKAYAMA	-	29	-	10
HIROSHIMA	1	34	1	24
YAMAGUCHI	1	36	-	4
TOKUSHIMA	-	21	1	11
KAGAWA	-	31	-	6
EHIME	1	55	-	11
KOCHI	1	42	-	4
FUKUOKA	1	74	-	35
SAGA	1	25	1	11
NAGASAKI	1	27	-	7
KUMMOTO	1	46	2	23
OITA	-	27	-	3
MIYAZAKI	-	51	-	21
KAGOSHIMA	5	65	-	15
TOTAL	36	1,793	14	762
RATE				
Current	2.3	2.4	0.9	1.0
Previous	2.7		0.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 2 December 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	RABIES		ANTHRAX	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARA	-	1	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	7	-	-
GUMMA	-	11	-	1
SAITAMA	-	9	-	-
CHIBA	-	8	-	-
TOKYO	-	7	-	1
KANAGAWA	-	8	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	2	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOYUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-
KUMMOTO	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	53	-	2
RATE				
Current	-	0.1	-	0.00
Previous	-		-	

See footnotes at end of table.



Weekly Report - 2 December 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	LEPROSY		TRACHOMA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	3	15	144	9,403
AOMORI	-	14	88	3,914
IVATE	-	22	170	6,231
MIZAGI	1	13	122	4,837
AKITA	-	15	27	6,288
YAMAGATA	-	5	106	3,541
FUKUSHIMA	-	11	33	1,970
IBARAKI	-	4	32	3,218
TOCHIGI	-	12	11	2,389
GUMMA	1	40	17	6,370
SAITAMA	-	8	186	5,803
CHIBA	-	-	19	2,924
TOKYO	1	32	47	5,717
KANAGAWA	-	6	59	5,396
NIIGATA	-	-	52	1,545
TOYAMA	-	-	470	2,039
ISHIKAWA	-	3	19	1,057
FUJUI	-	5	19	1,297
YAMANASHI	-	7	18	1,324
NAGANO	-	3	22	2,124
GIFU	-	12	20	1,654
SHIZUOKA	-	16	19	2,702
AICHI	-	31	396	9,534
RIE	-	11	12	1,452
SHIGA	-	10	4	1,118
KYOTO	1	27	29	1,304
OSAKA	-	7	107	6,003
HYOGO	-	23	23	7,303
NARA	-	4	3	801
WAKAYAMA	-	7	17	2,308
TOTTORI	-	4	33	505
SHIMANE	-	3	3	555
OKAYAMA	-	11	20	*2,356
HIROSHIMA	-	15	3,901	7,907
YAMAGUCHI	-	15	14	953
TOKUSHIMA	-	17	6	1,523
KAGAWA	-	3	17	1,700
EHIME	-	5	13	2,157
KOCHI	-	2	2	609
FUKUOKA	-	42	117	7,797
SAGA	-	2	17	1,521
NAGASAKI	3	16	15	2,524
KUMAMOTO	-	14	38	1,640
OITA	-	23	85	1,590
MIZUAKI	-	22	8	1,385
KAGOSHIMA	-	6	8	1,643
TOTAL	10	563	6,588	*147,991
Rate				
Current	0.6	0.8	424.8	198.8
Previous	0.3		165.3	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 2 December 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	INFECTIOUS DIARRHEA		TSUTSUGAMUSHI DISEASE	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	19	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	1	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	18
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	2
FUJUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	1	1	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	9	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	4	-	-
CHIBA	-	1	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	2	-	96
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	1	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-
AICHI	1	27	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	1	-	-
HYOGO	-	1	-	-
FARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	1	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	3	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	14	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	1	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUJUKA	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	1	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	3	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2	90	-	116
RATE				
Current	0.1	0.1	-	0.2
Previous	0.1		0.3	

See footnotes at end of table.



PREFECTURE	SCHISTOSOMIASIS		FILARIASIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	1
IBARAKI	-	1	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	1	-	1
CHIBA	-	1	-	1
TOKYO	-	1	-	3
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	7	623	-	8
NAGANO	-	-	-	1
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	3
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MIIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	2
HYOGO	-	-	-	2
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	4
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	1
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	1
HIROSHIMA	-	75	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	8
KOCHI	-	-	-	2
FUKUOKA	-	83	1	3
SAGA	-	107	-	3
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	3
KUMAMOTO	-	1	-	15
OITA	-	-	-	2
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	12
KAGOSHIMA	-	1	-	25
TOTAL	7	894	1	102
RATE				
Current	0.5	1.2	0.1	0.1
Previous	1.0		0.3	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBERS OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES DURING  
COMPARABLE PERIODS IN 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for First 48 Weeks		
	2 Dec 1950	26 Nov 1949	27 Nov 1948	1950	1949	1948
<b>Cases</b>						
Diphtheria	406	313	425	11,199	13,028	14,532
Dysentery	292	114	52	48,840	23,572	14,449
Typhoid Fever	89	67	133	4,725	6,012	8,765
Paratyphoid Fever	22	28	27	1,656	2,101	2,719
Smallpox	-	-	-	5	123	28
Typhus Fever	1	2	6	934	104	437
Malaria	10	12	28	987	3,647	4,832
Japanese "B"						
Encephalitis	4	2	-	4,889	1,281	7,208
Scarlet Fever	122	133	79	4,777	4,100	2,534
Epidemic Meningitis	15	16	18	1,113	1,393	1,953
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	712	620	721	52,548	161,567	50,812
Whooping Cough	1,195	1,166	663	118,052	116,497	48,947
Tuberculosis	10,671	6,996	5,698	489,337	431,927	351,647
Pneumonia	2,925	1,901	1,158	131,616	122,538	103,137
Influenza	2,075	6	26	25,747	1,948	2,680
Polioomyelitis	44	45	22	3,025	2,946	889
Yellow Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	36	34	32	1,793	2,018	1,787
Puerperal Infection	14	14	10	762	875	898
Rabies	-	1	3	53	68	39
Anthrax	-	-	-	2	10	4
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	3
Leprosy	10	6	9	563	718	659
Trachoma	6,588	1,936	1,463	147,991	165,724	140,400
Infectious Diarrhea	2	1	14	90	744	NA
Dengue Fever	-	-	-	-	5	6
Tsutsugamushi Dis.	-	NA	NA	116	NA	NA
Schistosomiasis	7	NA	NA	894	NA	NA
Filariasis	1	NA	NA	102	NA	NA
<b>Deaths</b>						
Diphtheria	37	25	47	874	1,218	1,285
Dysentery	91	44	25	10,378	6,807	3,978
Typhoid Fever	7	8	13	548	762	1,047
Paratyphoid Fever	1	1	1	67	105	142
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	12	1
Typhus Fever	-	-	-	54	6	29
Malaria	2	4	2	56	64	40
Japanese "B"						
Encephalitis	5	3	4	1,701	443	2,930
Scarlet Fever	2	2	1	29	59	37
Epidemic Meningitis	5	4	3	313	415	491
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.



CASE AND DEATH RATES FOR COMMUNICABLE DISEASES DURING  
COMPARABLE PERIODS IN 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates for First 48 Weeks		
	2 Dec 1950	26 Nov 1949	27 Nov 1948	1950	1949	1948
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	26.2	20.2	27.7	15.0	17.5	19.7
Dysentery	18.8	7.4	3.4	65.6	31.7	19.6
Typhoid fever	5.7	4.3	8.7	6.3	8.1	11.9
Paratyphoid fever	1.4	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.8	3.7
Smallpox	-	-	-	0.0	0.2	0.0
Typhus fever	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.3	0.1	0.6
Malaria	0.6	0.8	1.8	1.3	4.9	6.6
Japanese "B" encephalitis	0.3	0.1	-	6.6	1.7	9.8
Scarlet fever	7.9	8.6	5.2	6.4	5.5	3.4
Epidemic meningitis	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.9	2.7
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	45.9	40.0	47.0	70.6	217.0	69.0
Whooping cough	77.0	75.2	43.2	158.6	156.5	66.5
Tuberculosis	688.0	451.1	371.5	657.3	580.2	477.6
Pneumonia	188.6	122.6	75.5	176.8	164.6	140.1
Influenza	133.8	0.4	1.7	34.6	2.6	3.6
Poliomyelitis	2.8	2.9	1.4	4.1	4.0	1.2
Yellow fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.7	2.4
Puerperal infection	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.2
Rabies	-	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Anthrax	-	-	-	0.00	0.0	0.0
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Leprosy	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.9
Trachoma	424.8	124.8	95.4	198.8	222.6	190.7
Infectious diarrhea	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	1.0	NA
Dengue fever	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Tsutsugamushi dis.	-	NA	NA	0.2	NA	NA
Schistosomiasis	0.5	NA	NA	1.2	NA	NA
Filariasis	0.1	NA	NA	0.1	NA	NA
Death Rates						
Diphtheria	2.4	1.6	3.1	1.2	1.6	1.7
Dysentery	5.9	2.8	1.6	13.9	9.1	5.4
Typhoid fever	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.4
Paratyphoid fever	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.00
Typhus fever	-	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.0
Malaria	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Japanese "B" encephalitis	0.3	0.2	0.3	2.3	0.6	4.0
Scarlet fever	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Epidemic meningitis	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.7
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 2 December 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	SYPHILIS		GONORRHEA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	128	6,335	305	10,927
AOMORI	69	1,315	52	1,606
IWATE	17	1,027	17	805
MIYAGI	10	1,585	36	1,762
AKITA	53	1,305	27	796
YAMAGATA	25	1,542	24	1,057
FUKUSHIMA	80	1,641	90	2,048
IBARAKI	28	1,335	35	1,163
TOCHIGI	37	1,652	40	1,892
GUMMA	25	1,734	46	1,892
SAITAMA	44	2,003	33	2,202
CHIBA	36	2,025	29	2,134
TOKYO	111	6,133	348	14,253
KANAGAWA	167	8,078	529	20,000
NIIGATA	46	2,143	61	1,437
TOYAMA	26	1,685	45	2,091
ISHIKAWA	25	1,027	51	1,465
FUKUI	17	915	32	1,414
YAMANASHI	5	567	25	626
NAGANO	21	1,696	53	1,799
GIFU	19	1,260	87	2,627
SHIZUOKA	49	2,438	123	3,156
AICHI	70	4,450	115	5,912
MIE	40	1,805	41	1,699
SHIGA	8	854	13	1,182
KYOTO	29	3,261	73	4,928
OSAKA	134	8,005	102	5,585
HYOGO	110	4,960	118	5,766
NARA	8	881	13	1,390
WAKAYAMA	15	1,569	37	2,436
TOTTORI	10	942	9	1,159
SHIMANE	17	527	16	501
OKAYAMA	26	2,380	42	2,482
HIROSHIMA	46	3,377	162	7,174
YAMAGUCHI	64	3,559	137	6,339
TOKUSHIMA	32	694	25	599
KAGAWA	20	1,027	33	1,049
EHIME	28	1,476	14	1,206
KOCHI	8	1,034	14	1,285
FUKUOKA	301	11,462	504	22,056
SAGA	37	1,965	61	2,279
NAGASAKI	191	4,960	161	4,384
KUMAMOTO	24	1,816	66	2,362
OITA	15	1,469	35	2,041
MIYAZAKI	18	1,055	18	1,515
KAGOSHIMA	37	1,408	49	2,246
TOTAL	2,326	114,377	3,946	164,727
RATE				
Current	150.0	153.6	254.4	221.3
Previous	114.4		200.6	

See footnotes at end of table.



Weekly Report - 2 December 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		SYPHILIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HONSHU	10	618	-	11
AKITA	1	77	-	1
IYAGI	1	38	-	2
IYAGI	2	76	-	-
AKITA	-	38	-	1
YAMAGATA	1	38	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	7	100	-	3
IBARA	-	144	-	-
TOCHIGI	1	95	-	-
GUMMA	2	131	-	4
SAITAMA	2	153	2	10
CHIBA	5	197	-	3
TOKYO	27	1,315	1	45
KANAGAWA	51	1,984	1	36
NIIGATA	1	91	-	5
TOYAMA	2	169	1	4
ISHIKAWA	4	140	-	19
FUKUI	3	87	-	5
YAMANASHI	3	54	-	1
NAGANO	2	63	-	2
GIFFU	6	410	-	4
SHIZUOKA	5	202	-	7
AICHI	10	444	1	15
MIE	7	204	-	6
SHIGA	4	228	-	4
KYOTO	9	1,008	-	61
OSAKA	21	1,174	1	44
HYOGO	25	709	2	41
NARA	1	319	-	4
WAKAYAMA	3	256	-	10
TOTTORI	-	82	-	2
SHIMANE	1	37	-	1
OKAYAMA	3	379	-	5
HIROSHIMA	23	718	-	23
YAMAGUCHI	4	279	-	16
TOKUSHIMA	1	36	-	3
KAGAWA	1	104	-	3
EHIME	1	79	-	3
KOCHI	2	118	-	4
FUKUYAMA	35	1,507	-	23
SAGA	4	96	-	1
NAGASAKI	19	352	-	7
FUJIKAWA	1	79	-	-
OITA	1	140	-	5
IYAZAKI	-	35	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	86	-	7
TOTAL				
	313	14,689	9	451
RATE				
Current	20.2	19.7	0.6	0.6
Previous	21.0		0.2	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBERS OF CASES AND CASE RATES FOR  
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN DURING  
COMPARABLE PERIODS IN 1948, 1949 AND 1950

DISEASES	WEEK ENDED			CUMULATIVE NUMBERS FOR FIRST 48 WEEKS		
	2 Dec 1950	26 Nov 1949	27 Nov 1948	1950	1949	1948
<u>NUMBERS</u>						
SYPHILIS	2,326	2,434	3,334	114,377	174,203	199,635
GONORRHEA	3,946	2,645	3,099	164,727	166,304	204,926
CHANCROID	313	308	543	14,689	20,532	34,209
LYMPHOGLANULOMA VENEREUM	9	4	10	451	591	652
<u>RATES</u>						
SYPHILIS	150.0	156.9	217.4	153.6	234.0	271.1
GONORRHEA	254.4	170.5	202.0	221.3	223.4	278.3
CHANCROID	20.2	19.9	35.4	19.7	27.6	46.5
LYMPHOGLANULOMA VENEREUM	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9

FOOTNOTES:

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague, and there were also no cases of yellow fever, glanders, or dengue fever.
2. Rates are the numbers of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1949, and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. \* Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.



MONTHLY SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS IN JAPAN,  
OCTOBER 1950

Attached tables 1 and 2 summarize the vital events for Japan, total "shi" (cities having 30,000 or more population), total "gun" (areas with less than 30,000 population), and each prefecture for the month of October, 1950. Rates for live births, deaths (all ages), marriages and divorces are the number of events per 1,000 population estimated as of 1 July, 1949 and are computed on an annual basis. Rates for infant deaths and stillbirths are the number of events per 1,000 live births in October, 1950.

Live Births: During October there were 189,370 live births compared with 192,972 in September. The live birth rate (per 1,000 population per annum) decreased five percent from 28.6 to 27.1. It was currently about 15 percent less than the corresponding rates in 1949 (31.5) and 1948 (31.8) and 5 percent less than the October median rate (28.5) for the 7-year period 1935-1941.

The live birth rate for all "shi" (26.4) was four percent less than that for all "gun" (27.5). Nineteen prefectural rates were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average, 15 were lower and 12 higher. Rates in the neighboring prefectures of Kyoto and Shiga were the lowest (19.2 and 19.8 respectively). The two highest rates were reported from the island of Kyushu, in Nagasaki (35.4) and Miyazaki (35.3), and were approximately 30 percent above the national average. Four additional prefectures reported rates more than 20 percent above.

Deaths (all ages): There were 67,200 deaths in October, compared with 66,983 in September. The death rate per 1,000 population per annum was slightly less this month (9.6) than in the previous month (9.9). The current rate was the lowest October rate of record. It was seven percent below the rates in October of 1949 and 1948 (10.3 each) and 40 percent less than the October median rate (16.1) for the 7-year period 1935-1941.

The death rate for all "shi" (9.5) was slightly less than the rate (9.7) for all "gun". Rates for 33 prefectures were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average, for 11 they were higher, and for two (Tokyo-to and Kanagawa) lower. Rates in Aomori (11.9), Ishikawa (11.8) and Iwate (11.6) were more than 20 percent above the national average.

Deaths and death rates (per 100,000 population per annum) for the 10 leading causes of death are shown in table 3. These ten causes accounted for 46,584 deaths, nearly 70 percent of all deaths in October. Rates for four of these causes were higher than in either last month or October 1949. The current death rate for ulcer of stomach and duodenum (26.3) was 24 percent higher than last month (21.2) and 14 percent higher than in the corresponding month of 1949 (23.1); that for nephritis and nephrosis (43.9) was 13 percent higher than last month (39.0) and 6 percent higher than the corresponding 1949 rate (41.3); the rate for malignant neoplasms (80.8) was 3 and 10 percent higher respectively than those for last month (78.7) and the same month of last year (73.4); and that for vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system (122.9) was slightly higher than in September 1950 (116.8) and October 1949 (122.0). Three causes were lower currently than in either of the comparable periods. The current death rate for accidents and poisonings (33.3) was 29 percent lower than in September (47.2) and 8 percent below that in the previous October (36.2); deaths from enteritis and colitis, ulceration of the intestines, and diarrhea (72.9) were 23 and 4 percent lower respectively than in last month (94.6) and October of last year (76.3); and the current tuberculosis death rate (131.2) was 5 and 19 percent respectively below those in September (137.6) and last October (161.0). Current rates for the remaining three causes were between those for last month and those for October 1949. The current death rate for senility and senile psychosis (63.5) was 14 percent higher than in September (55.9) but 20 percent below the corresponding 1949 rate (79.4); that for heart diseases (54.8) was 9 percent higher than that for last month (50.1) but 9 percent lower than in October 1950 (60.5); and the rate for pneumonia, including pneumonia of the newborn (37.5) was over a fourth above the rate for last month\* but slightly lower than in October of last year (38.6).



Infant Deaths: Infant deaths numbered 8,273 this month compared with 7,198 last month. The infant death rate (per 1,000 live births) for October (43.7), although 17 percent higher than the September rate (37.3), was the lowest October rate of record. It was 2 percent below the rate (44.4) for October, 1949, 5 percent below the corresponding 1948 rate (46.2) and more than 30 percent below the median rate (63.3) for the 5-year period 1938-1942.

The infant death rate for all "shi" (36.9) was 22 percent below the rate for all "gun" (47.1). For 18 prefectures the rates were within a range of plus or minus 10 percent of the national average. The rates for 16 prefectures were more than 10 percent above the national figure, while the remaining 12 were more than 10 percent below. For the fourth successive month the highest rate (76.3) was in Aomori Prefecture, 75 percent above the October rate for all Japan. Four additional prefectures, Fukui (73.4), Iwate (68.0), Akita (67.8) and Ishikawa (65.7) had rates more than 50 percent above. The lowest rate (26.7) was reported for the seventh successive month by Kanagawa Prefecture, and was currently nearly 40 percent below the all Japan average.

Deaths and death rates per 1,000 live births each month) for the 10 leading causes of infant deaths are shown in table 4. These 10 causes accounted for 6,990 deaths, or about five out of every six infant deaths in October. Current rates for five causes were higher than either in September 1950 or October 1949. The rate for premature birth (8.3) was 20 percent higher than for last month (6.9) and about 90 percent higher than the rate for October of last year (4.4); the rate for pneumonia, including pneumonia of the newborn (5.5) was more than 50 percent above the September rate (3.6) and 10 percent above that for the previous October (5.0). The current rate for other diseases peculiar to early infancy (2.8) also exceeded the rates for September 1950 and October 1949 (2.6 and 2.4 respectively), as did that for congenital malformations (2.4, 2.1, and 1.9 respectively) and accidents and poisonings (0.7, 0.6, and 0.6 respectively). Current rates for two causes were lower than in either last month or October of last year. The current rate for enteritis and colitis, ulceration of the intestines, and diarrhea was 6.1, slightly below the September rate (6.3) and nearly a fifth below the rate for the previous October (7.5). The current rate for whooping cough (0.7) was also lower than in either the previous month (1.2) or October 1949 (1.5). Rates for the remaining three causes were between those for the other two periods. The rate for congenital debility (7.9) was a sixth above the rate (6.8) for the previous month, but a fourth below the corresponding rate (10.5) for 1949. The rate for bronchitis and bronchiectasis (1.7) was higher than in September (1.0) but lower than in October 1949 (1.9), and beriberi (0.8) was also higher than in September (0.4) and lower than in the preceding October (1.0).

Stillbirths: Stillbirths in October numbered 18,338 compared with 20,010 in September. The stillbirth rate (per 1,000 live births) decreased for the first time since June, being seven percent below the September rate (103.7). The current rate was, however, the highest October rate of record. It was 25 percent above the rate for October of last year (77.6), more than 60 percent above the corresponding 1948 rate (59.7), and about 80 percent over the median rate (53.6) for the 7-year period 1935-1941.

The stillbirth rate for all "shi" (149.6) was more than double the rate for all "gun" (70.2). Rates were within a range of plus or minus 10 percent of the national average for 19 prefectures, lower for 14, and higher for 13. For the fourth successive month the rate in Tottori Prefecture (184.9) was the highest, being currently nearly twice the all Japan rate. Rates in Kyoto and Osaka Prefectures (146.1 and 145.8 respectively) were about 50 percent above the national. Rates in Chiba and Kagoshima Prefectures (73.4 and 74.8 respectively) were more than 30 percent below the national average.

Marriages: Marriages numbered 50,083 this month compared with 48,007 last month. The marriage rate per 1,000 population per annum increased slightly from 7.1 to 7.2. However, the current rate was 11 percent below the same rate last year (8.1) and 24 percent less than the corresponding 1948 rate (9.5). It was about equal to the median rate (7.1) for the 7-year period 1932-1938.



The marriage rate for all "shi" (7.5) was 7 percent higher than the rate for all "gun" (7.0). Half (23) of the prefectures reported rates within a range of plus or minus 10 percent of the national average, 12 were higher and 11 lower. As was true in September, Aomori Prefecture reported the highest rate (9.2), 28 percent above the October average (7.2). Rates in Kagawa (8.9) and Nara (8.7) were more than 20 percent above. The rate in Niigata Prefecture (4.6) was more than 30 percent below the national rate, and rates more than 20 percent below were reported by Gumma (5.3), Nagano (5.5) and Yamaguchi (5.5).

Divorces: There were 7,221 divorces in October compared with 7,682 in September. The divorce rate per 1,000 population per annum decreased slightly from 1.1 to 1.0. Rates were the same as currently in both October 1949 and 1948, but the median rate for the 7-year period 1932-1938 was 0.7.

The divorce rate for all "shi" was 1.3 compared with 0.9 for all "gun". Prefectural rates ranged from 1.5 in Akita to 0.6 in Ibaraki. Nine prefectures had rates equal to the all Japan rate, 15 were lower and 22 higher.

TABLE 1. - LIVE BIRTHS, DEATHS, INFANT DEATHS, STILLBIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES  
BY PREFECTURE: JAPAN, OCTOBER 1950

Area	Live Births	Deaths	*Infant Deaths	Stillbirths	Marriages	Divorces
ALL JAPAN	189,370	67,200	8,273	18,338	50,083	7,221
All "Shi"	63,580	22,877	2,343	9,511	18,076	3,079
All "Gun"	125,790	44,323	5,930	8,827	32,007	4,142
Aichi	6,820	2,557	226	738	1,992	264
Akita	3,258	1,242	221	304	761	164
Aomori	3,720	1,260	284	292	971	121
Chiba	4,552	1,986	229	334	1,160	155
Ehime	3,923	1,222	131	355	1,027	182
Fukui	1,512	697	111	132	486	84
Fukuoka	9,092	2,747	324	909	2,314	349
Fukushima	5,563	1,789	261	527	1,247	164
Gifu	3,186	1,230	159	321	972	115
Gumma	3,711	1,253	141	434	747	125
Hiroshima	4,182	1,629	149	366	1,512	231
Hokkaido	11,630	3,046	499	923	2,927	342
Hyogo	5,975	2,517	239	777	2,009	288
Ibaraki	4,692	1,710	229	417	1,407	110
Ishikawa	1,919	965	126	171	531	92
Iwate	3,647	1,309	248	288	790	77
Kagawa	2,039	876	83	240	722	95
Kagoshima	5,131	1,591	210	384	1,142	163
Kanagawa	5,319	1,617	142	468	1,293	195
Kochi	1,946	790	96	156	588	103
Kumamoto	4,861	1,629	203	379	999	175
Kyoto	2,984	1,371	128	436	971	161
Mie	3,143	1,185	143	280	955	124
Miyagi	4,400	1,264	206	406	1,170	130
Niiazaki	3,234	940	142	388	674	97
Nagano	4,315	1,597	141	471	998	124
Nagasaki	4,825	1,385	181	419	1,086	191
Nara	1,470	669	65	120	588	74
Niigata	5,991	2,303	260	530	974	203
Oita	3,045	1,123	143	315	780	126
Okayama	3,360	1,426	160	424	1,144	147
Osaka	7,238	2,772	274	1,055	2,320	381
Saga	2,692	853	116	218	667	89
Saitama	5,309	1,870	250	416	1,070	141
Shiga	1,507	742	90	161	536	67
Shimane	2,018	879	107	231	579	80
Shizuoka	5,739	1,836	212	513	1,432	175
Tochigi	3,859	1,303	158	331	984	95
Tokushima	2,209	813	112	184	598	74
Tokyo	11,330	3,878	333	1,064	3,196	560
Tottori	1,222	490	59	226	374	56
Toyama	2,161	943	138	177	537	100
Wakayama	1,870	825	108	210	732	74
Yamagata	3,415	1,181	179	320	718	140
Yamaguchi	3,466	1,252	135	342	1,015	152
Yamanashi	1,890	638	62	186	388	66

\* Deaths under one year of age.

Data refer to vital events of Japanese nationals in Japan.

Source: Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.



TABLE 2. - 1/ LIVE BIRTH, DEATH, INFANT DEATH, STILLBIRTH, MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE  
RATES BY PREFECTURE: JAPAN, OCTOBER 1950

Area	Live Birth Rates	Death Rates	Infant Death Rates	Stillbirth Rates	Marriage Rates	Divorce Rates
ALL JAPAN	27.1	9.6	43.7	96.8	7.2	1.0
All "Shi"	26.4	9.5	36.9	149.6	7.5	1.3
All "Gun"	27.5	9.7	47.1	70.2	7.0	0.9
Aichi	24.3	9.1	41.9	108.2	7.1	0.9
Akita	29.2	11.1	67.8	93.3	6.8	1.5
Aomori	35.1	11.9	76.3	78.5	9.2	1.1
Chiba	24.4	10.7	50.3	73.4	6.2	0.8
Ehime	30.4	9.5	33.4	90.5	8.0	1.4
Fukui	23.7	10.9	73.4	87.3	7.6	1.3
Fukuoka	31.5	9.5	35.6	100.0	8.0	1.2
Fukushima	31.5	10.1	46.9	94.7	7.1	0.9
Gifu	24.0	9.3	49.9	100.8	7.3	0.9
Gumma	26.5	8.9	38.0	116.9	5.3	0.9
Hiroshima	23.5	9.1	35.6	87.5	8.5	1.3
Hokkaido	33.2	8.7	42.9	79.4	8.4	1.0
Hyogo	21.7	9.2	40.0	130.0	7.3	1.0
Ibaraki	26.4	9.6	48.8	88.9	7.9	0.6
Ishikawa	23.4	11.8	65.7	89.1	6.5	1.1
Iwate	32.4	11.6	68.0	79.0	7.0	0.7
Kagawa	25.1	10.8	40.7	117.7	8.9	1.2
Kagoshima	33.4	10.3	40.9	74.8	7.4	1.1
Kanagawa	26.4	8.0	26.7	88.0	6.4	1.0
Kochi	25.8	10.5	49.3	80.2	7.8	1.4
Kumamoto	31.3	10.5	41.8	78.0	6.4	1.1
Kyoto	19.2	8.8	42.9	146.1	6.3	1.0
Mie	24.9	9.4	45.5	89.1	7.6	1.0
Miyagi	31.7	9.1	46.8	92.3	8.4	0.9
Miyazaki	35.3	10.3	43.9	120.0	7.4	1.1
Nagano	23.8	8.8	32.7	109.2	5.5	0.7
Nagasaki	35.4	10.2	37.5	86.8	8.0	1.4
Nara	21.7	9.9	44.2	81.6	8.7	1.1
Niigata	28.3	10.9	43.4	88.5	4.6	1.0
Oita	28.1	10.4	47.0	103.4	7.2	1.2
Okayama	23.4	9.9	47.6	126.2	8.0	1.0
Osaka	23.7	9.1	37.9	145.8	7.6	1.2
Saga	33.2	10.5	43.1	81.0	8.2	1.1
Saitama	28.6	10.1	47.1	78.4	5.8	0.8
Shiga	19.8	9.8	59.7	106.8	7.1	0.9
Shimane	25.7	11.2	53.0	114.5	7.4	1.0
Shizuoka	27.4	8.8	36.9	89.4	6.8	0.8
Tochigi	28.5	9.6	40.9	85.8	7.3	0.7
Tokushima	29.2	10.7	50.7	83.3	7.9	1.0
Tokyo	24.0	8.2	29.4	93.9	6.8	1.2
Tottori	23.7	9.5	48.3	194.9	7.2	1.1
Toyama	24.9	10.9	63.9	81.9	6.2	1.2
Wakayama	21.9	9.7	57.8	112.3	8.6	0.9
Yamagata	29.1	10.1	52.4	93.7	6.1	1.2
Yamaguchi	26.5	9.6	38.9	98.7	7.7	1.2
Yamanashi	26.6	9.0	32.8	98.4	5.5	0.9

1/ Birth, death, marriage and divorce rates are per 1,000 population estimated as of 1 July 1949 and are worked on an annual basis.

Infant death and stillbirth rates are per 1,000 live births in the corresponding period.

Data refer to vital events of Japanese nationals in Japan.

Sources: Rates were computed by Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP.

Source of original data was Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.



TABLE 3. - THE TEN LEADING CASES OF DEATH: JAPAN, OCTOBER 1950

List No.	Cause of Death	October 1950		Sep 50	Oct 49
		Number	Rate	Rate	Rate
	Total of ten leading causes	46,584			
001-019	Tuberculosis (all forms)	9,163	131.2	137.6	161.0
330-334, 352a	Vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system	8,577	122.9	116.8	122.0
140-200, 202, 203, 205	Malignant neoplasms	5,642	80.8	78.7	73.4
571, 572, 578a 578b, 764, 785.6	Enteritis and colitis, ulceration of the intestines and diarrhea (all ages)	5,092	72.9	94.6	76.3
794, 304	Senility and senile psychosis	4,436	63.5	55.9	79.4
410-443, 782.0-782.2	Heart diseases	3,825	54.8	50.1	60.5
590-594, 446, 789.0, 789.1, 792	Nephritis and nephrosis	3,068	43.9	39.0	41.3
490-493, 763	Pneumonia, including pneumonia of newborn	2,619	37.5	29.6	38.6
E800-E-962	Accidents and poisonings	2,323	33.3	47.2	36.2
540-542	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1,839	26.3	21.2	23.1

Rates are per 100,000 population (estimated as of 1 July 1949) and are worked on an annual basis

Sources: Rates were computed by Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP. Source of original data was Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.



TABLE 4. - THE TEN LEADING CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS: JAPAN, OCTOBER 1950

List No.	Cause of Death	October 1950		Sep 50	Oct 49
		Number	Rate	Rate	Rate
	Total of ten leading causes	6,990			
	<u>1/</u> Premature birth	1,572	8.3	6.9	4.4
772.0, 773a	Congenital debility	1,493	7.9	6.8	10.5
571-572, 578a, 764	Enteritis and colitis, ulceration of the intestines, and diarrhea	1,148	6.1	6.3	7.5
490-493, 763	Pneumonia, including pneumonia of newborn	1,046	5.5	3.6	5.0
	<u>2/</u> Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	526	2.8	2.6	2.4
750-759	Congenital malformations	453	2.4	2.1	1.9
500-502, 526	Bronchitis and bronchiectasis	325	1.7	1.0	1.9
280	Beriberi	145	0.8	0.4	1.0
E800-E962	Accidents and poisonings	142	0.7	0.6	0.6
056	Whooping cough	140	0.7	1.2	1.5

1/ Premature birth includes International Code Numbers: 762.5, 766.5, 767.5, 768.5, 769.5-769.9, 770.5-770.7, 771.5, 772.5, 773.5, 776.

2/ Other diseases peculiar to early infancy includes International Code Numbers: 762.0, 766.0, 767.0, 768.0, 769.0-769.4, 770.0-770.2, 771.0, 773b, 785.2.

Rates are per 1,000 live births in the corresponding period.

Sources: Rates were computed by Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP. Source of original data was Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.



